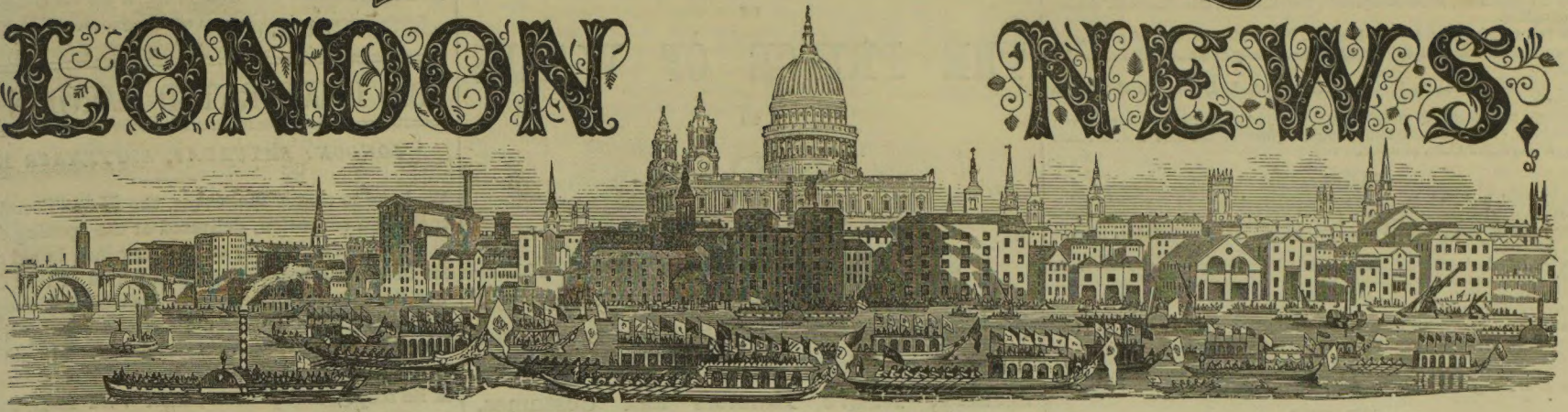


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

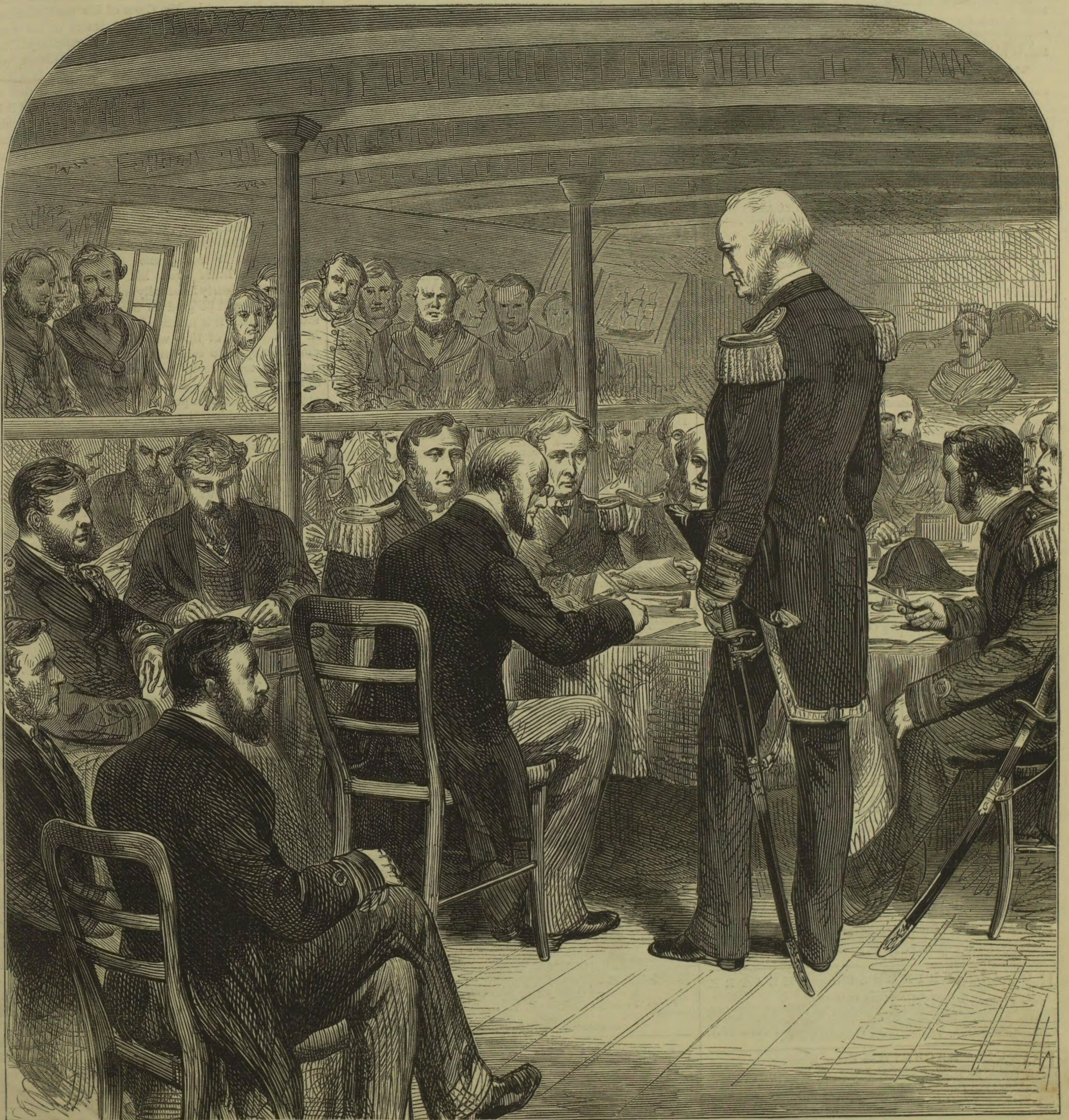


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1885.—VOL. LXVII.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1875.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT {SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



COURT-MARTIAL ON THE OFFICERS OF H.M.S. VANGUARD.

BIRTHS.

On the 17th inst., at Lingdale, Claughton, Cheshire, Mrs. W. M. Mellor, of a son.
On the 19th inst., at St. Margaret's, Twickenham, Mrs. James N. Clarke, of a daughter.
On the 19th inst., at 41, South-street, Viscountess Downe, of a son.
On the 20th inst., at 5, Portland-place, Lady Constance Stanley, of a daughter.
On the 20th inst., at 5, Grosvenor-square, Lady Francis Cecil, of a daughter.
On the 10th inst., at Dresden, Mathilde, wife of Baron Huyssen van Kattendyke, of Arnhem, Holland, and daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Luby, D.D., S.F.T.C.D., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Finchley, by the Rev. James Graves, Seth Phillips, of Finchbury Park, to Lavinia, the eldest daughter of Joseph Thorley, Esq., Selma Villa, Finchley, and Thornhill-bridge, King's-cross, London.
On the 15th inst., at Up-Ottery, Francis Arkwright, Esq., of Coton Hall, Warwickshire, one of the members for the eastern division of the county of Derby, to the Hon. Evelyn Addington, third daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Sidmouth.
On the 8th inst., at Erskine Church, Montreal, by the Rev. William Taylor, D.D., assisted by the Rev. J. S. Black and the Rev. J. Hally, cousin of the bride, James Stewart Tupper, barrister-at-law, Toronto, eldest son of the Honourable Charles Tupper, C.B., M.P., to Mary Wilson, eldest daughter of Andrew Robertson, Esq., Elmbank.

DEATHS.

On the 20th inst., of disease of the heart, Harriet Martha, the beloved wife of John Richards, Esq., A.M., J.P., of Macmine Castle, in the county of Wexford.
On the 18th inst., at Maida-hill, Elizabeth Helen Geary, widow of the late Thomas Geary, Esq., of North End, Fulham, and formerly of the island of Jersey, in the 93rd year of her age.
On the 13th inst., at Sharavogue, King's County, the residence of his son, Francis Theophilus Henry Hastings, twelfth Earl of Huntingdon, in his 88th year.
On the 16th inst., at Walcot, Lucy, Countess of Powis, aged 82.
On the 18th inst., at his residence, Rathfriland, in the county of Limerick, the Hon. Richard O'Grady.
On the 20th inst., at Edinburgh, Lady Don, widow of Sir William Don, Bart.
On the 15th inst., at Guernsey, Lieutenant-Colonel James Gordon, late of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, aged 67.
On the 17th inst., at Mount Eolus, Portobello, Alexander George Home, Esq., of Whitfield, M.D., J.P., late Surgeon Queen's Dragoon Guards.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 2.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 26.		Election of Lord Mayor of London, Guildhall, 1 p.m.	
Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.		THURSDAY, SEPT. 30.	
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. M. Gibbs; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Hannah, Vicar of Brighton.		Jewish year 5636 begins. Races: Manchester Autumn Meeting. Abergavenny Horse and Agricultural Show.	
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Robinson Duckworth.		Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society, special general court, 2.30 p.m.	
St. James's (closed).		FRIDAY, OCT. 1.	
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Francis G. Waugh.		National Gallery closes. Pheasant-shooting begins. Cambridge Term begins.	
MONDAY, SEPT. 27.		Turkish Ramadan.	
Jubilee at Darlington to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the Stockton and Darlington Railway.		Reopening of the Hospital Medical Schools, with introductory addresses:—King's College, 4 p.m., Professor Curnow; St. George's, 4 p.m., Dr. Barnes; Charing-cross Hospital, 4 p.m., Mr. W. Fairlie Clarke; St. Thomas's, 3 p.m., Dr. Payne; London Hospital, 3 p.m., Dr. W. B. Woodman; Middlesex, 3 p.m., Mr. B. Thompson Lowe; Guy's, 2 p.m., Dr. Stevenson; St. Mary's, 8 p.m., Dr. Randall; University College, 3 p.m., Professor Corfield; Westminster Hospital, 3 p.m., Mr. R. Davy.	
TUESDAY, SEPT. 28.		SATURDAY, OCT. 2.	
Races: Newmarket First October Meeting.		Society of Schoolmasters, 2 p.m.	
Photographic Society, annual exhibition, at No. 5, Pall-mall East, opens, 7 p.m.		Horticultural Society, promenade, 2.30 p.m.	
Darlington, Exhibition of Locomotives, &c.		Nottingham Poultry and Pigeon Show (four days).	
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29.			
St. Michael and All Angels, Michaelmas Day.			
New moon, 12.55 p.m.			
Annular eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich.			
Monmouth Agricultural show.			
Distribution of prizes to students by Mr. W. E. Gladstone, Lecture-Hall, Greenwich.			

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea 31 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected	Temperature of the Air	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Maximum, read at 10 A.M.	Miles			
September	Inches.	° F.	° F.	%	0-10	° F.	° F.				
15	30.114	60.7	46.2	61	3	56.0	69.8	NE. ENE.	320	0.00	
16	30.040	61.0	47.5	63	1	51.4	71.9	NE. E.	224	0.02	
17	30.042	64.0	58.9	84	5	55.9	76.8	E. SSE. ENE.	82	0.00	
18	29.991	65.8	58.6	79	1	54.4	79.8	E. E.	195	0.00	
19	29.960	65.3	57.9	78	1	56.5	77.9	E. S. SSW.	150	0.00	
20	29.938	60.3	54.9	78	6	52.7	70.5	SSW. SW.	153	1.12	
21	29.861	60.3	57.3	90	10	56.0	67.3	SW. WSW. S. SE.	191	5.80	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.135	30.063	30.035	29.993	29.955	29.921
Temperature of Air	64.28	64.98	67.10	72.30	61.80	61.50
Temperature of Evaporation	55.60	57.00	62.50	64.00	65.50	60.40
Direction of Wind	ENE.	ENE.	ENE.	ENE.	ESE.	SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 2.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 45	0 15	1 0	1 26	1 44	2 1	2 17
2 32	3 1	3 28	3 46	4 4	4 13	4 30
5 3	5 20	5 37	5 55	6 4	6 13	6 30

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE, CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM, with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Massacre of the Innocents," "The Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—Exhibition of Alpine, Eastern, English Lake, and other Water-Colour Drawings, on View and for Sale. NOW OPEN. BURLINGTON GALLERY, No. 101, Piccadilly. From Ten to Six. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.
THIS EVENING (SATURDAY), at Eight o'clock, BOHEMIAN GIRL (with the additions written by Balfe for Paris). MONDAY, SEPT. 27, MARRIAGE OF FIGARO. TUESDAY, SEPT. 28, BOHEMIAN GIRL. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29, PORTER OF HAVRE. THURSDAY, SEPT. 30, TROVATORE (Mdlle. Ostava Torriani and Mr. Santley). FRIDAY, OCT. 1, BOHEMIAN GIRL.

LYCEUM.—MACBETH.—Every Evening, at Eight, MACBETH.—Macbeth, Mr. Irving; Duncan, Mr. Huntley; Malcolm, Mr. Brooke; Banquo, Mr. Forrester; Macduff, Mr. Swinburn; Ross, Mr. G. Neville; Hecate, Miss Pauncefort; First Witch, Mr. Mead; Second Witch, Mr. Archer; Third Witch, Mrs. Hurdley; Lady Macbeth, Miss Bateman (Mrs. Crowe). Preceded, at Seven, by A HAPPY PAIR.—Mr. G. Neville and Miss Virginia Francis. Booking fees abolished. Lessee and Manager, Mrs. Bateman.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.
The Largest and most Magnificent Theatre in the World. Open Every Evening at 7.30. New Proscenium and the interior magnificently redecorated.

THE VISIT

OF

THE PRINCE OF WALES

TO

INDIA.

A SPECIAL EXTRA NUMBER of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will shortly be issued, containing numerous Illustrations of the principal Indian Cities, Temples, Natural Scenery, Native Manners and Costumes, Sports and Pastimes, and of all the chief Objects of Interest in relation to the forthcoming Royal Tour in India.

The accompanying Description will be written by GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, the local details being supplied by an eminent Indian resident.

This Special Number will consist of FORTY-EIGHT PAGES, inclosed in an Ornamental Wrapper.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

To ensure a supply, orders should be given at once.

TO ADVERTISERS.

It is requested that Advertisements for this Special Extra Indian Number be sent in as early as possible.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS OF SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25,

contains:—

On Good Terms with Himself.
Amongst the Homing Pigeons at Antwerp.
Scene from "A Nine Days' Wonder," at the Court Theatre.
Mr. John T. Raymond as Colonel Sellers in "The Gilded Age." (Drawn by Matt. Stretch.)
An Idle Dog.
Twelve Hours on Board a Channel Steamer.
Pigeon-Shooting in the South of Ireland:—1. We Arrive at Union Hall. 2. Off for the Cliffs. 3. Below the Cliffs, Raising the Birds. 4. Above the Cliffs, Full Sport. 5. Inspecting the Bag.
The St. Leger: A False Start; Craig Millar Wins by a Length and a Half. (Two large illustrations, by J. Sturges.)
Trotting at the Alexandra Park.
Our Capious Critic.
Also, Circular Notes. The Historian's Horn-Book. I. A Jaunt to Jersey. II. "On Board the Southampton." By Byron Webber. The Yearlings sold at Doncaster. "Rugby" on Past and Future Racing. Lord William Lennox on Coaching. Shooting Notes. Chess. "And all the Musical, Athletic, Sporting, and Dramatic News of the Week."
Published at the Office, 118, Strand. Every Saturday. Price 6d.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CALENDAR for WEEK ending

OCTOBER 2, 1875.

MONDAY, SEPT. 27.—All the Great Fountains. Midget Hanlons.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 28.—First of new series of Comedies, WIFE'S SECRET. (See Daily Papers.) Midget Hanlons.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29.—Special Orchestral Programme. Midget Hanlons.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 30.—Second of Comedies, OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS. (See Daily Papers.) Great Firework Display. Midget Hanlons. Military Bands. Evening Concert.
FRIDAY, OCT. 1.—Midget Hanlons.
SATURDAY, OCT. 2.—First Saturday Concert—Mdlle. Christino, Mr. Edward Lloyd; solo violin, Herr Wilhelm.
Monday to Friday, One Shilling. Saturday, Half a Crown; or by Guinea Season Ticket.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR WEEK COMMENCING 27th inst.
MONDAY.—FORESTERS' GREAT DAY, unprecedented programme of attractions.
TUESDAY.—Onzale in his aerial flights, and during the week.
WEDNESDAY.—International Potato Show.
THURSDAY.—International Potato Show. OPERA—"Bohemian Girl," with the Carl Rosa Opera Company.
FRIDAY.—Metropolitan Cab and Cab Horse Show.
SATURDAY.—Opera, with the Carl Rosa Opera Company. Venetian Fête and Illumination of the Lake, with additional novelties.
Admission, One Shilling each day; or by the Guinea Season Ticket.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Performing EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT, and on

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at Three and Eight.

The universally celebrated

MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS,

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED AND MOST POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT IN EXISTENCE,

now in the

ELEVENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR OF ONE UNBROKEN SEASON AT ST. JAMES'S HALL.

The Company is now composed of

UPWARDS OF FORTY ARTISTES,

comprising in its ranks some of the finest Vocalists and Instrumentalists in England.

THE WORDS AND MUSIC OF ALL THE SONGS

sung by the

MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS

are written expressly for them by the most eminent Authors and Composers of the age, amongst whom may be enumerated Henry S. Leigh, E. L. Blanchard, Charles J. Lyndicott, John Thompson, F. Stainforth, Frank Vizetelly, R. Harrison, Geoffrey Turner, H. Sampson, Herr Meyer Lutz, J. B. Thomas, R. Cane, Charles Blampham, &c.

Doors open for Day Performance at 2.30.

Evening 7.30.

No fees. No charge for Programmes. Fautouils, 6s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

Mr. W. S. LESLIE.

the marvellous Alto, willing at every Performance.

ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL.—The last weeks

of HAMILTON'S EXCURSIONS ACROSS THE ATLANTIC and through the United States of America. Closing Saturday, Oct. 16. "A masterpiece of scenic painting and mechanical device."—Standard, Aug. 2. "The Grand Pantheon of the faithful portraying the landing of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh terminates each representation. Excursions daily at Three and Eight. Tickets, 1s. to 6s., at Astlin's office, St. James's Hall.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT

will REOPEN on MONDAY, OCT. 4, with EYES AND NO EYES, a Musical sketch by Mr. Corney Grain; and A TALE OF OLD CHINA. Every Evening (except Thursday and Saturday) at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday Morning, at Three. St. George's Hall, Langham-place, Oxford Circus. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

PROFESSOR TENNANT'S LECTURES on MINERALS

and ROCKS, at KING'S COLLEGE, are given on Wednesday and Friday mornings, from Nine to Ten o'clock, and on Thursday evenings from Eight to Nine. The Lectures commence WEDNESDAY, OCT. 6, and will be continued to Easter. Fee for Morning Lectures, 2s. 6s.; Evening, 2l. 11s. 6d.

Private Instruction in Geology and Mineralogy can be had at 149, Strand, by those unable to attend Public Lectures.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1875.

We have to thank Mr. Cross, the Home Secretary, for his speech on education, delivered at the opening of a bazaar at Orrell, near Wigan, on Tuesday last, in aid of the fund for building a new church and school in that district. It was the speech of a statesman; certainly the most weighty which has been delivered since the prorogation of Parliament. It was not controversial; it had but the slightest flavour, if any, of party feeling; it was broadly national in its scope; and it dealt rather with facts, and with the inevitable tendencies of public sentiment, than with those more speculative aspects of the question which were specially rife at the time when the Elementary Education Act was passed. We may safely follow him in the general direction of his remarks, without touching, either on one side or on the other, any of those thorny points which, in days gone by, have troubled politicians in regard to the matter.

Most Englishmen will derive satisfaction from the explicit statement by Mr. Cross of his conviction that the next generation will show deep traces of the beneficial influences which the working of the Elementary Education Act is already impressing upon the children passing through the public schools of the country. It is true Mr. Cross is not directly responsible for the application of the educational machinery provided by the law; but it is also true that the department of Government over which he presides cannot but sensibly feel and appreciate any changes for the better due to the operation of the Act of 1870. What he tells us it may be taken for granted he tells upon sufficient information. He occupies an official position from which he may discern the effect of elementary education on the people, perhaps as clearly as, if not more clearly than, those who are directly engaged in conducting the work. He is not given to imaginative flights. He is not prone to indulge in exaggeration. He holds even his prejudices lightly, and what he sees clearly he usually acknowledges with candour. The country will be glad to hear from his lips that the sacrifices which it is making for national education are not in vain. Much of that which passes under the name is doubtless open to criticism. The beginnings of a great enterprise are sure to bring under observation a large number of defects. Immediate results are apt to disappoint sanguine expectations. But Mr. Cross impressively pledges himself to his opinion that, in regard to the education of the people, "improvement is gradually going on more extensively than many of us think, and that, if all goes on prosperously, as we hope it will do, we may trust in the next generation to find a very different state of things to that which some of the older of us remember to have existed when we were children."

The aim of recent educational legislation has been, in the first place, to make school accommodation commensurate with the wants of the entire population. It may be done in one of two ways—either by the establishment of a school board in each parish or district, or by the managers of voluntary schools, anxious to keep the control of educational processes in their own neighbourhood under their own command. The Home Secretary intimates that the State must be taken to be in earnest in this matter. What it aims at it will ultimately accomplish. There is to be nothing illusory in the undertaking. All the tendencies of the age impel it towards practical thoroughness in reference to this point. School buildings must, therefore, whether erected by school boards or by independent and voluntary managers, be necessarily more numerous than they were, better placed in reference to the population, better built in regard to space, ventilation, and sanitary requirements, and more systematically kept in repair. These things cannot be allowed to take their chance, as was once the case. But if they are to be realised (and the State will see to it that they are), they will cost a good deal more than they formerly did. On the one hand, population is rapidly increasing; on the other, workmanship and its materials are becoming more expensive. Pressure is being put by the State, representative in this regard of public opinion, upon those who hold themselves responsible for the uprearing of the children of their district. They must look, therefore, to the incurring of pecuniary sacrifices much greater than they have done. Whether they will more easily effect their object—or, rather, the object of the State—by public or by private machinery remains to be proved. But one thing is certain, the object itself will be insisted upon.

Then, again, the State aims at bringing every child in the kingdom, of a school age, under the operation of these educational influences. It may be comparatively easy to provide accommodation for scholars; it will be found far more difficult to obtain scholars to avail themselves of the advantage. The State, however, will see to it that the children of careless and indifferent parents shall not be permitted to run wild and untaught. Having provided the means of mental and moral culture for all who need it,

it will require, as it ought, that such means shall be applied. This may be done by one of two methods—by persuasion or by compulsion. At present, the former method only is open to voluntary schools; the latter is within reach of School Boards. As far as experience goes, it is found that persuasion is not effectual to the full extent required by the law—that is, there are numbers of children for whom accommodation has been provided by voluntary efforts, whose parents decline to avail themselves of the educational facilities put within their reach. Well, the State contemplates, and will assuredly complete, a universal system of compulsory attendance. What provision it may make for that purpose which does not already exist has not been stated. But the language of the Home Secretary implies that the machinery of teaching having been provided, sufficient power to set it in motion will not be withheld.

It is the further aim of the State gradually to raise the quality of elementary education. It will not probably content itself with the three R's. Schools, therefore, will require more capable masters, and more capable masters have a right to ask for higher remuneration. Cheaply-provided schools will, consequently, be distanced in competition with schools that can command adequate pecuniary resources. It will task them severely. It will test with searching vigour the vitality and strength of the principles on which they rely. It will not necessarily or inevitably set them aside, but it will place them under an obligation to do all that can be done by schools dependent upon public rates. What may be comparatively feasible now may become much more difficult of attainment hereafter. At all events, public opinion, quickened and urged onward by a marvellous convergence of events, demands a realisation of the aim embodied in the Elementary Education Act, and the importance of Mr. Cross's speech at Orrell consists in the intimation which runs through it—that a system of national education, sketched out by the law of the land, shall be, as circumstances will admit of it, substantiated and completed by administrative action.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and Princess Beatrice, drove to the Derry on Wednesday week, returning to Balmoral Castle in the evening. The Earl of Carnarvon and Colonel Farquharson of Invercauld dined with her Majesty.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Christian and Princess Beatrice, drove to the Glen Gelden Shiel on Thursday week. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Earl of Carnarvon dined with her Majesty at Balmoral on the following day.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Christian, drove to Abergeldie Castle on Saturday last, and took leave of the Prince and Princess of Wales prior to the departure of the Prince for India. Subsequently her Majesty, with Princess Christian, drove to Birkhall and visited Earl and Countess Sydney. Viscount Macduff arrived at the castle and, with the Earl of Carnarvon, dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Christian attended Divine service on Sunday at Craithie church. The Rev. A. Campbell, minister, officiated. The Earl of Carnarvon and the Rev. A. Campbell dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Christian and Princess Beatrice, drove to Invercauld on Monday, and visited Colonel Farquharson. The Earl of Carnarvon left the castle. Sir Thomas and Lady Biddulph dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and attended by Lady Churchill, Sir William Jenner, and Major-General Ponsonby, left Balmoral on Tuesday evening, en route for Inverary Castle, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Argyll. The Queen travelled by special train to Tyndrum, arriving there at eight o'clock on Wednesday morning, when breakfast was served to her Majesty and Princess Beatrice in the saloon carriage. After breakfast the Queen and the Princess alighted at the station, and were received by the Earl and Countess of Breadalbane, the Countess presenting a bouquet of flowers to her Majesty. The Queen proceeded in an open carriage from Tyndrum, via Dalmally, being met at the summit of Glenaray by Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, who accompanied her Majesty and Princess Beatrice to Inverary Castle, where they were received by the Duke and Duchess of Argyll. A guard of honour, composed of detachments of the Argyll and Bute Artillery Volunteers, under Major Campbell, and the Argyllshire Rifle Volunteers, under Colonel Malcolm, jun., of Poltalloch, mounted in front of the castle, the approach to which was lined by men of the above corps and by the Duke of Argyll's halberdiers.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales went deerstalking yesterday week in the forest of Whitemount and Lochnagar, four fine stags and one hind falling to his Royal Highness's rifle. The Prince, with his gillie, after the sport, being a considerable distance from where the ponies had been left, set off in the dark to walk to the spot; the gillie dropped his walking-stick, and, in searching for it, mistook his course upon setting off again. The Prince, after walking several miles, discovered they were on the wrong track, and himself took the lead in retracing their course until the ponies and attendants were found, his Royal Highness reaching Abergeldie shortly before ten o'clock. Meanwhile the Queen, having been informed of the occurrence, had sent grooms and gillies in search of his Royal Highness. The Prince and Princess dined with her Majesty at Balmoral, dinner having been postponed until the return of his Royal Highness. After dinner the Prince and Princess returned to Abergeldie, where, in celebration of his Royal Highness's approaching departure for India, a stag dance was held. About fifty torches were lighted and carried by keepers and gillies dressed in full Highland garb. Bonfires were lighted in front of the castle, and dancing was kept up for an hour, each man carrying a torch.

The Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and Prince George and Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales, left Abergeldie on Saturday last for London, arriving at Marlborough House early on Sunday. The Duke of Cambridge had luncheon with the Prince and Princess on Tuesday at Marlborough House. The Prince and Princess, with their children, drove to Kew and visited the Duchess of Cambridge. In the evening the Prince and Princess went to

the Gaiety Theatre. Prince Louis of Battenberg lunched with their Royal Highnesses on Wednesday at Marlborough House. The Princess, with her children, drove to White Lodge, Richmond Park, and visited the Duchess of Teck. In the evening the Prince and Princess went to the Princess's Theatre to witness the performance of "The Marriage of Figaro," by the Carl Rosa Opera Company.

Lieutenant-Colonel Teesdale has succeeded Major Russell as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh arrived at Copenhagen on Tuesday. They were received by the Crown Prince of Denmark, accompanied by the Cesarewitch, who sailed out to meet them. The Duke and Duchess were present on Wednesday at a grand hunting party.

The Duke of Connaught, accompanied by Archduke Albert of Austria, left Liegnitz, on Saturday last, for Vienna, having been expressly invited by the Emperor of Austria. It is understood to be finally arranged that the Duke of Connaught will leave England on the 14th proximo for Gibraltar, where he is to be attached to the Adjutant and Quartermaster-General's department, under Colonel Wilson, C.B.

Prince Leopold left Inverary Castle on Tuesday, and travelled via Lochgilhead and Greenock to Paisley, en route for Blythwood House, on a visit to Colonel Campbell.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived at Gloucester House, Piccadilly, on Monday, from the Continent.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck have returned to White Lodge, Richmond Park, from visiting Earl and Countess Delawarr at Buckhurst Park.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

The following is the route, according to present arrangements, which will be taken by the Prince of Wales:—

His Royal Highness will leave London on Oct. 12, via Dover and Calais, for Paris, where he will arrive on the 13th. He will leave that city on the same day and travel by rail to Venice, where he will arrive on the 16th. He will then embark on board his yacht, the Osborne, which will convey him on board the Serapis. This vessel, owing to her draught, will anchor at a distance of about seven miles from that city. It is probable that the Serapis will proceed thence to Corfu, but on her doing so or not depends whether the Prince will remain two days or thirty-six hours only at Athens, where he will pay a visit to his brother-in-law, King George of Greece.

Leaving Athens, the vessel will make her way to Port Said, and on arriving at Ismailia his Royal Highness will disembark and visit Cairo and other places in the neighbourhood, the Serapis going on to Suez, her arrival at which port will be telegraphed to the Royal party, who will then hasten on by rail to rejoin her.

Aden will be the last place of call, and, after a few hours' stay, the Serapis will go on to Bombay, where she is due on Nov. 8. The Prince will remain about eight or nine days in the Bombay Presidency, at the end of which time he will embark on board the Serapis for Calicut, where he will land and pay a visit to Mysore. Hence he will proceed by water to Tuticorin, on leaving which place the Serapis will make direct for Colombo, where she will stay ten days. The Prince's time in Ceylon will be principally devoted to hunting and shooting, relieved by a visit to the coffee plantations. The Serapis will next go on to Trincomalee, the chief naval port of Ceylon, to coal, and will then proceed to Calcutta, where the Prince is due a day or two before Christmas. His Royal Highness will then visit Delhi, Lucknow, and other places of interest, and will gradually work his way back to Bombay, where he is expected on March 17. He will at once embark in the Serapis, and return by the same route as that taken on the outward trip. The proposed voyage round the Cape having been given up, his Royal Highness will probably reach this country about April 7 or 8.

Her Majesty's troop-ship Serapis has been thoroughly overhauled, richly decorated, and luxuriously furnished, and everything has been done which foresight could suggest for the comfort and safety of his Royal Highness. The officers and men forming the crew of the Serapis took up their quarters on board last Tuesday.

The Indian papers just received publish the following items relating to his Royal Highness's visit:—

It is stated on authority, by the *Times of India*, that the Nizam of Hyderabad has accepted the invitation of Lord Northbrook to meet the Prince of Wales, and that he will go to Bombay for that purpose.

The Bombay reception committee has decided to give a feast to some thousands of school-children while the Prince of Wales is in that city. A dinner to the crews of the flying squadron is also to be given.

The Rajah of Cochin intends to proceed to Madras to meet the Prince of Wales.

The Deccan Sirdars are to meet the Viceroy in durbar at Bombay prior to the arrival of the Prince.

A public meeting to adopt measures for the reception of the Prince has been held in Madras.

Colonel Michael is to be attached to the Prince's staff during his visit to Madras.

Great preparations are being made at Jeypore by the Maharajah for the Prince's visit.

The members of the Madras Club have resolved to give a ball when the Prince of Wales visits Madras.

The amount subscribed at Calcutta for the Prince of Wales's reception fund now amounts to 43,222 rupees.

It is understood in Ceylon that the local government will vote 100,000r. from the revenues of the colony to be expended in the reception of the Prince of Wales, though no official announcement to that effect has yet been made.

Although the Prince of Wales, during his visit to India, will not take precedence of the Viceroy, instructions have, it is said, been sent out to the Government of Ceylon that the Prince, as heir to the Crown, is in a very different position from the Duke of Edinburgh, and that precedence must be accorded to his Royal Highness. Sir Hercules Robinson waited on the jetty at Colombo to receive the Sailor Prince as he landed from the boat of his ship. But Mr. Gregory, as instructed, will go on board the Serapis to receive his Royal guest.

The fees received from the public in the year ending March 31 last for visiting the jewel-house in the Tower amounted to £3313 1s.

The Court of Common Council voted, last week, a hundred guineas towards the fund being raised for the purpose of erecting in some conspicuous place in London a statue of Lord Byron. The vote was not carried without opposition. In the course of the discussion a member of the Council declared that "The Newgate Calendar" and "Jack Sheppard" had not exercised a worse influence than Byron's poems; on which another member retorted sarcastically, that if they were only to erect statues to the moral and the good, London would be full of the stone effigies of Common Councilmen.

The Extra Supplement.

"HOW ARE THE MIGHTY FALLEN!"

Our readers will probably remember the picture by Mr. Heywood Hardy, in last year's Royal Academy Exhibition, which represented the fierce combat of two mighty beasts in the savage wilderness, furiously seeking each other's destruction by dint of their natural weapons of tooth and claw, and with not a whit more rationality in their simple warfare than is evinced by a pair of human duellists, or by the military chiefs of mankind. In the picture which we have (by permission of Messrs. T. Agnew and Sons) engraved for the Extra Supplement of this week, and which was in the late exhibition, Mr. Heywood Hardy sets before us, with equal truth and force, the disastrous consequences of that mighty struggle to one of the two combatants. Here lies the dead lion, abandoned on the field of battle, and now become a carrion feast for the greedy vultures, descending from their distant aerial heights of expectation where they hovered to watch the sanguinary fight. "Out of the eater cometh forth meat" for these carnivorous but not rapacious birds, which perform in a tropical climate the useful service of devouring the flesh of deceased animals, before its decay has bred a poisonous atmosphere beneath the sultry sky. The eagle, which holds among winged creatures a rank more nearly corresponding with that of the lion among quadrupeds, would scorn to feed upon the lion's helpless carcass; but the vulture has a perfect right to consult his own appetite and taste.

"THE PORTER OF HAVRE."

Our last weekly commentary on the musical entertainments of London described the first performance, by Mr. Carl Rosa's Opera Company at the Princess's Theatre, of an English version of this piece, founded on the story of "The Porter's Knot." Its original title, as a French acting play, was "Les Crochets du Père Martin;" and it must be well remembered that, during Mr. Alfred Wigan's directorship of the Olympic, when Robson was in full power, "The Porter's Knot" was one of the most successful performances in Wych-street. The opera, composed by Signor Cagnoni, has been characterised by our musical critic as "melodious, bright, and vivacious." The principal part, that of the porter Martin, who sacrifices the hard-earned savings of a life to rescue a scapegrace of a son, is performed by Mr. Santley; the other important parts, dramatic and vocal, by Miss Rose Hersee, Mr. F. C. Packard, Miss Josephine Yorke, Mr. Ludwig, and Mr. and Mrs. Aynsley Cook. The scene between Martin and Charanzon, the usurer, is very effective, and Mr. Santley's acting is worthy of the character. It is not less excellent in the scene which is represented in our illustration, where Martin, being once more engaged in his humble and laborious calling in the streets of Havre, meets the son for whose sake he has given up the well-deserved repose of his old age. The son is greatly shocked, and hastens out of the way; the old man sinks to the ground in despair.

SCHLOSS FURSTENSTEIN.

The Emperor of Germany, during his stay in Silesia, to witness the grand military manoeuvres there, continuing from the 10th to the 18th inst., took up his head-quarters at Schloss Fürstenstein. This is a fine old feudal castle, belonging to Prince Pless, Master of the Buckhounds at the Imperial Court. It stands boldly upon a high rock, with precipitous slopes thickly wooded, overlooking a small mountain torrent that tumbles through its stony bed more than 300 ft. below. This place is of some interest on account of recent historical associations. It was here that the Crown Prince took up his head-quarters at the outset of the war of 1866. The first Austrian prisoners, who had advanced too far and were captured, were brought to this castle to be examined. A few days afterwards the Crown Prince crossed the mountain passes into Bohemia and fought the battle of Nachod. The 8th Prussian Dragoons there greatly distinguished themselves by gallantly charging a regiment of Austrian Cuirassiers and capturing their colours. This deed was at once commemorated by the Crown Prince being appointed honorary Colonel of the regiment. They are still quartered in the neighbourhood; and at the review the other day the Crown Prince marched past at their head, amidst the hearty cheers of the troops and people.

Within a few miles of Fürstenstein lies the castle of Rohstock, belonging to Prince Pless's brother. Frederick the Great slept there after the battle of Hohenfriedberg, in the second Silesian war, where Seydlitz, by his famous cavalry charge, captured sixty-six colours of the enemy. In the neighbourhood are most of the battle-fields of Frederick the Great: Leuthen, Liegnitz, and others. The whole district is so intimately associated with the wars between Prussia and Austria, that this must have been painful for the Archduke Albrecht, who was the Emperor's guest during these manoeuvres, together with the Duke of Connaught, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany, and other Royal personages. Fortunately, there is a common ground of interest in the river Katzbach, where Blücher fought the French and made himself famous, taking from this battle the title of Wahlstadt. The Prussian troops have been rehearsing that battle on the same historic ground. Her Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Germany, our Princess Victoria, rode at the head of her own regiment, the Hussars of the Imperial Life-Guards.

We have to thank Count Seckendorff, Aide-de-camp to the Crown Princess of Germany, for the sketch of Schloss Fürstenstein, which we have engraved.

According to annual custom on St. Matthew's Day, the Lord Mayor paid a state visit to Christ's Hospital on Tuesday, and attended service in Christ Church, Newgate-street.

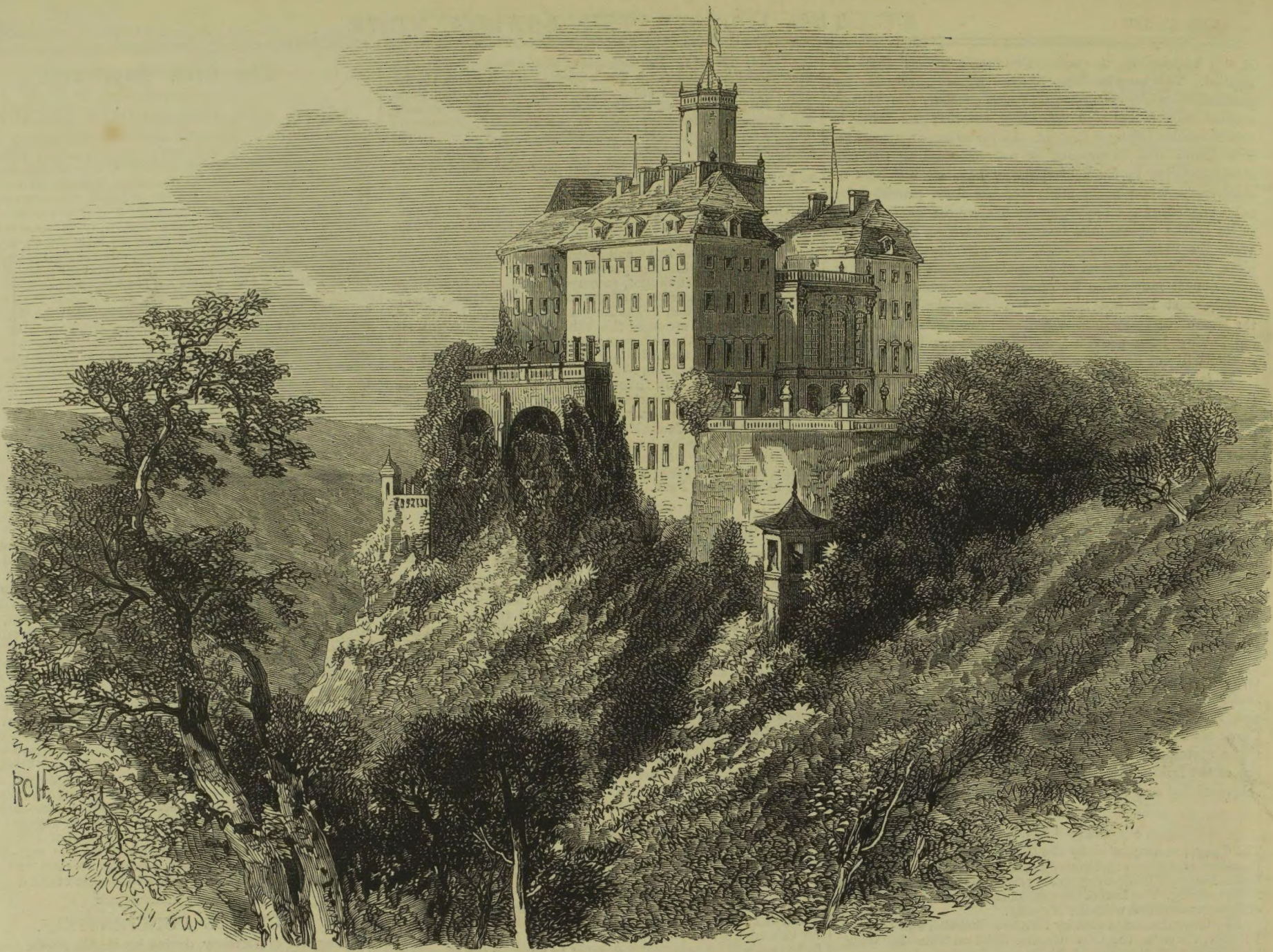
A telegram of news from Cape Coast Castle to Aug. 26 brings word that at most of the ports the health was good. Trade was dull at Jella Coffee, Accra, and Cape Palmas.

H.M.S. Challenger has left Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, for Hilo, in the same group, where she intended remaining until the 19th ult., after which she was to have left for Tahiti, Society Islands, where she was to arrive on the 8th inst.

Sir W. Fraser, M.P., has presented a fine portrait of Richard Baxter, together with an original letter written by Baxter, to the Corporation of Kidderminster, and which is now hung in the Mayor's Parlour.

Earl Granville, as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, presided, on Wednesday, at a meeting at Sandwich in support of the National Training-School for Music. Resolutions approving of the proposed training-school were carried unanimously.

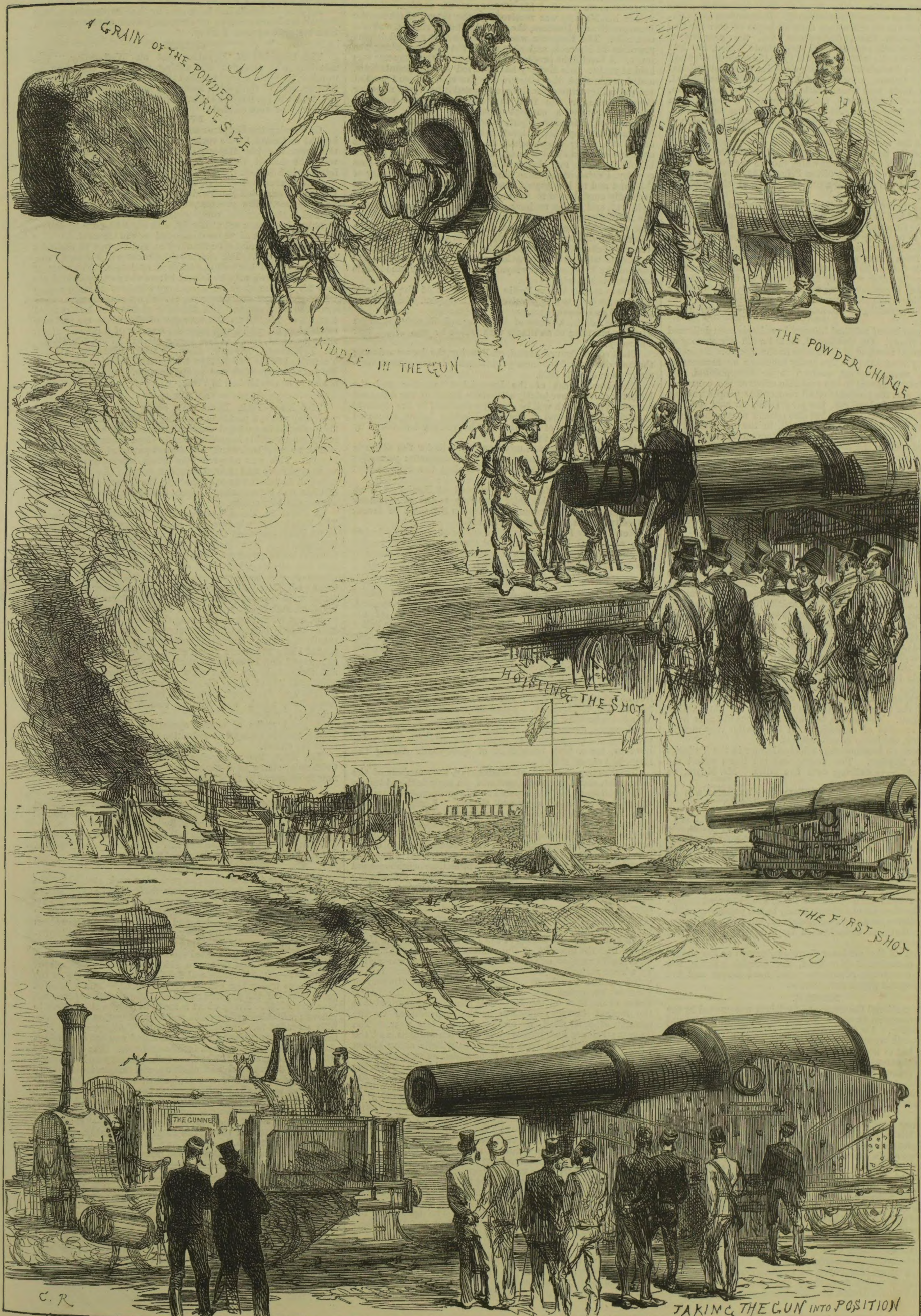
A public meeting was held in Bolton, on Wednesday night, in support of the Cambridge University extension scheme—Mr. Hick, M.P., presiding. Mr. J. K. Cross, M.P., was among the speakers.—On the same day Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., M.P., spoke at Devonport on a resolution approving the scheme.



SCHLOSS FURSTENSTEIN, THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY'S HEAD-QUARTERS DURING THE SILESIAN MANŒUVRES.



SCENE FROM THE NEW OPERA OF "THE PORTER OF HAVRE," AT THE PRINCESS'S THEATRE.



TESTING THE EIGHTY-ONE-TON GUN AT WOOLWICH ARSENAL.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Sept. 23.

The stagnant waters of politics have been slightly rippled by the various currents of conflicting thought set in motion by the reports respecting the conversion of the Orleanist Princes to true Republicanism. To none is this conversion more distasteful than to the Orleanist party. Its members see themselves cut off by one fell swoop from all hopes of ever obtaining these places, titles, decorations, &c., the prospect of rejoicing in which, even at some very remote period, has had quite as much to do with their fidelity to the cause as ever had their professed admiration of the principles of Constitutional Monarchy. Others, however, are almost equally dissatisfied. The Legitimists and Bonapartists sneer at the conversion, which some of their organs, moreover, profess to regard as a pure piece of hypocrisy. As to the Republicans themselves, the more moderate welcome with pleasure the new accession of force to the Conservative fraction which the Princes will bring; but the more advanced Radicals are proportionately disgusted at the increased prospect of establishing the Republic on a Conservative basis. Meanwhile, though everyone is fully convinced of the conversion of the Princes, they, for their part, remain perfectly silent on the subject, so far as the public is concerned.

Nothing marked the meeting of the Permanent Committee on Thursday last beyond the universal approval of the course taken by the Government with regard to Admiral de la Roncière le Noury's removal, though, after the sitting, the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier urged on M. Buffet the necessity of checking Bonapartist attacks. There is no doubt that the party which derives its inspiration from Chiselhurst is exceedingly active just now, not only in preparing for the prospective elections, but in endeavouring to influence the public mind by every possible method. The organs of that party deny, however, that the meeting at Arenenburg will have any political significance.

Some speeches of political interest have lately been delivered in the provinces. On Sunday M. Buffet aired his oratory at an agricultural meeting at Dompierre in the Vosges. Expectations of anything from his lips really touching on matters of importance were, however, doomed to be disappointed, for beyond a few references to the probable effect of the constitutional laws, and the necessity of all respectable people uniting against that stock bugbear, the *peril social*, he said nothing worth notice. M. de Broglie has also spoken at another agricultural exhibition, held at Beaumesnil, in the department of the Eure. He delivered a warm eulogium on Marshal MacMahon, and also on the Assembly, explaining that if it had failed to please all parties politically, it had done an immense deal of good honest work in freeing the country from the Germans, paying off the indemnity, reorganising the army, guaranteeing order, and passing numerous excellent laws. In conclusion he exhorted his hearers to rally round the Marshal's government. M. Christophle, the President of the Left Centre, who has been speaking at Alençon, shares M. de Broglie's views as to the fitness of the existing state of things, at any rate for the present. M. Thiers, who, with M. Gambetta, is home again from Switzerland, has not been speaking in public, but has been interviewed by one of the correspondents of the *Temps*, and allows his opinion to be expressed to the world at large through the columns of that paper. He believes that peace will be maintained abroad, is certain that the result of the coming elections will be favourable to the Conservatives, and announces his intention of completing his memoirs, as a last legacy to the French people.

The autumn manœuvres are being carried on with much vigour, though in several districts, such as the valley of the Allier, the troops, and notably the "reservists," have suffered considerable inconvenience on account of the rain. Nevertheless, things have gone off very satisfactorily. The numerous new experiments as regards the equipment, clothing, and victualling the troops have, for the most part, been favourably reported upon. The people, too, in the various districts have shown an amount of enthusiasm in the matter very rare in rural France, the home of self-interest.

There was an international velocipede-race in the Tuileries gardens on Sunday. The course was ten times round the central avenue—something over five miles. Mr. Moore, an Englishman, was the winner.

An equestrian statue of William the Conqueror was on the same day unveiled at Falaise, his birthplace.

ITALY.

At a consistory held at the Vatican, yesterday week, the Pope delivered an allocution, and then announced the names of the Cardinals who were created *in petto* last March. His Holiness also appointed several new Archbishops and Bishops, and conferred on Monsignor McCloskey the cardinalistic ring.

The Catholic Congress was opened at Florence on Wednesday by the Archbishop of Florence, Monsignor Limberti. Several speeches were made, and a Papal brief was read recommending the Congress to adhere firmly to the principles of the Catholic religion, and to guard against all ideas of conciliation, which his Holiness describes as traps laid by the Liberal Catholic party.

The trial of the gardener Carmine Paesano on the charge of having assassinated Mr. Hind, the English painter, has resulted in a sentence of sixteen years' hard labour and five years' subsequent police surveillance.

BELGIUM.

An International Congress of Physicians was opened by the King at Brussels on Sunday. His Majesty was warmly cheered by the assembly. Dr. Vleminckx was elected president, and Dr. Warlomont secretary-general. Both these gentlemen are Belgians; but of the different foreign medical celebrities present several honorary presidents were also elected—viz., Drs. Bouillaud, Larrey, and Verneuil-Jaccond (France), Dr. Bowman (England), Drs. Semmola and Palasciano (Italy), Drs. Langenbeck and Graefe (Germany), and Drs. Sigmund and Hebra (Austria).

HOLLAND.

The King opened the Session of the States-General on Monday. His Majesty said that the relations of the Netherlands with foreign Powers continue to be very friendly, while the condition of the country at home is prosperous. He promised that bills would be introduced for the definitive organisation of the monetary system, the modification of the excise duty on sugar and of the import duties, the reform of the system of military training, the energetic prosecution of the system of national defence, and the amelioration of the condition of the forces in the colonies. "The war in Atchin," the King said, "has not yet had a satisfactory result; but I am confident that the energetic efforts being made will shortly attain the end we have in view."

The Government has received news from Atchin, dated the 7th inst., reporting that some reconnaissances made by the Dutch troops have led to a sharp encounter south of Lonbattah, in which the Dutch had five killed and five wounded,

while the Atchinese suffered considerable losses from the effects of the Dutch artillery fire. The health of the Dutch troops is reported to be satisfactory.

GERMANY.

The Silesian manœuvres having concluded on Saturday last, the German Emperor, accompanied by the Crown Prince, Prince Frederick Charles, and Field-Marshal Count Moltke, arrived at Rostock on Sunday. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin awaited his Majesty at the station. At the palace his Majesty was received by the Grand Duchess, the Dowager Grand Duchess, the Mecklenburg Princess, and the Generals. The Emperor was enthusiastically greeted by the populace at Rostock, and also at all the stations along the route. A torchlight procession in honour of the Emperor was held at night. His Majesty has received several deputations, and has thanked the citizens for the splendid and cordial reception they have given him, congratulating their reigning Grand Duke on the fact that his convictions and acts find so vigorous a support among his people. At the banquet on Monday night, after the manœuvres, the Emperor, in proposing a toast, said—"I drink to the health of the 9th Army Corps, which to-day has earned my fullest approbation; and since it is on Mecklenburg soil that I again behold the corps, and also as it has partly been raised in that country, I drink at the same time to the health of the ruler of this land and to his august house. Your Royal Highness has decidedly contributed to the recent successes in peace as well as in war, and to-day we have proof that your Royal Highness has faithfully and zealously continued the labours which are best suited to preserve in the future that which has been attained by the army." In reply, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin expressed his thanks for the gracious manner in which his Majesty had spoken of his country, and assured the Emperor of the loyalty and love of the inhabitants towards his Majesty.

It is announced from Berlin that the visit of the Emperor William to Italy is now positively resolved upon. His Majesty will start early in October.

Prince Adalbert, uncle of the King of Bavaria, died on Tuesday morning of an illness with which he was seized last Thursday.

The Federal Council passed, on Tuesday, the decree ordering the introduction of the new gold standard throughout Germany from Jan. 1, 1876.

The Department of the Imperial Chancellor and the Ministry of War have jointly settled the Imperial war estimates for next year, which will be shortly submitted to the Federal Council. The demand of the War Minister for an increased sum for the purpose of augmenting the railway battalions by two has been acceded to.

Der Grosse Kurfürst, a new ironclad built for the German Navy, was successfully launched at Wilhelmshafen yesterday week, the Minister of Marine performing the ceremony of naming the vessel.

A Free-Trade Conference was opened at Berlin on Wednesday. Twenty of the chief maritime towns of Germany were represented. A memorial to Prince Bismarck in favour of free trade was unanimously adopted.

Herr Gustav Faube, responsible editor of the *Germania*, has been sentenced by the Municipal Court of Berlin to five months' imprisonment for an article insulting the Chancellor and inciting disobedience to the laws.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Delegations of the Austrian Reichsrath were opened on Tuesday. Herr von Schmerling was elected president. Count Andrássy submitted the common Budget of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy for the year 1876. The ordinary expenditure is estimated at 107,586,686 fl., and the extraordinary expenditure at 7,140,798 fl., being a total of 114,727,484 fl., and an increase of 1,903,161 fl. on the Budget for 1875. After deducting the special receipts of the common Ministries and the surplus of the Customs revenue, being in all 19,473,704 fl., there remains altogether a sum of 95,253,780 fl. to be provided for, of which 65,344,093 fl. fall to the share of Austria and 29,909,687 fl. to Hungary. Apart from this, the Minister of War has submitted a bill, which is accompanied by a Ministerial exposé, demanding a special credit of 17,797,000 fl. for providing the army with new guns. The Minister only asks, however, for a first instalment of 8,500,000 fl. during the financial year of 1876.

The Emperor received, on Wednesday, the members of the Hungarian and Austrian delegations. In reply to the addresses of the presidents, his Majesty said:—"I receive your assurances of loyal devotion with sincere thanks. I rely upon the patriotism which has stood so many tests, and am convinced you will support the Government in all that appears necessary for the safety of the empire and for the absolute defence of its interests. The movement which has arisen in some of the provinces of the Turkish empire must above all affect the Austrian monarchy on account of its immediate neighbourhood and the manifold relations resulting therefrom. Considering our cordial relations with the two great neighbouring empires, as well as our amicable relations with the other States, there seem to be good grounds for the hope that, notwithstanding those events, the tranquillity of the monarchy, as well as the peace of the world, will be maintained."

In last Saturday's sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet the draught of the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, as submitted by the committee, was passed by a large majority. Only the members of the Extreme Left voted against it. Herr Ghyezy, the Hungarian Minister of Finance, presented the estimates for 1876 to the Lower House of the Diet on Sunday. The Minister announced that the Budget showed reductions in the expenditure to the amount of 8,617,000 fl. as compared with last year. The Treasury balance had improved by fully ten millions, and the unsecured deficit had been reduced to a little above eleven millions. To this, however, was to be added an expenditure of 21,500,000 fl. for improved artillery, the necessity for which the Government absolutely insisted upon, and 2,000,000 fl. for the creation of inspectorship of direct taxes. Herr Ghyezy went on to propose the introduction of a general income tax of 3½ per cent, which would reduce the deficit for the year 1876, inclusive of all the heavier charges, to 8,590,900 fl. This deficit the Minister proposed to cover by the balance of the last loan, which would suffice until 1877; and, in order to lighten the deficit, which regularly recurred in the first half of every financial year, it would be necessary to create a special fund. To effect this, as well as a uniform conversion of all Hungarian loans, Herr Ghyezy proposed the creation of Hungarian Rentes to the amount of about 300 million florins. The issue of these rentes might, he said, be deferred until the most favourable moment, as no pressing need existed. The speech of the Minister was received with enthusiasm, and the Diet afterwards adjourned until Oct. 4.

SERVIA.

The address of the Skuptschina in reply to the Speech from the Throne is published. It places at the disposal of Prince Milan all means necessary to protect the liberty and security of the country. Referring to the insurrection in

Bosnia and the Herzegovina, it says:—"Perpetual sufferings have compelled our brethren to take up arms. Our hearts grieve for them, and we shall give your Highness every means to enable you to assist in restoring peace and tranquillity in Bosnia and Herzegovina. We have confidence in your wisdom for the accomplishment of this noble mission."

The Minister for War has given orders for five batteries of artillery and four battalions of infantry to proceed to the Bosnian frontier by way of Ushitze.

A letter of thanks has been sent by the Skuptschina to Earl Russell for his expression of sympathy with the insurgents in their struggle against Turkey.

GREECE.

The Chamber of Deputies met on Wednesday. The members who attended the sitting were not sufficient in number to form a quorum, but the House proceeded to its labours, and M. Chrissides, being the senior present as regards age, took the President's chair. The Committees for verifying the elections were elected.

RUSSIA.

On Sunday the Emperor arrived at Odessa, and, after visiting the cathedral, held a review of the troops. At three o'clock the same day his Majesty left for Jalta. The Empress, with the Grand Dukes Sergius and Paul Alexandrovitch, left Tsarkoé Sélo on the 17th inst. for Livadia.

Intelligence has arrived at St. Petersburg that General Kaufmann occupied Khokand on the 16th inst., meeting with no resistance. The greater portion of the Russian troops remained in the fortified camp outside Khokand. All Russian prisoners have been set at liberty, and the Khan has agreed to all the conditions of peace demanded by the General.

A University is to be founded at Tomsk, one of the chief towns of Siberia. The new establishment will have only two faculties, one of law and the other of medicine. The want of doctors in Siberia may be inferred from the fact that there are only fifty-five of them in a country which is as large as the whole of Europe, and whose population amounts to more than 6,000,000 inhabitants. The Minister of Finance has granted a credit of £40,000 on the revenue of the State for the new establishment, which will raise the number of Russian Universities to eight, seven others being already in existence—viz., St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kiev, Kazan, Kharkow, Odessa, Varsovie, besides two foreign Universities—a German one in Dorpat and a Swedish one in Helsingfors. A new University is also to be established in Vilna.

AMERICA.

The New York Democratic State Convention adopted, yesterday week, a platform opposing inflation, declaring that there should be no legal tender but gold and silver, no currency inconvertible into coin, steady steps towards specie payments, no step backward, and honest payment of public debt in coin. This was adopted (the *Times* correspondent states) with applause, and few dissenting votes. As these anti-inflation declarations are opposed to the Democratic platforms of Ohio and Pennsylvania, much discussion has been caused among the Democrats.

A storm in Texas has destroyed the town of Indianola. The lighthouses, wharves, and nearly every house have been swept away, and from 100 to 150 lives were lost. A Reuter's telegram from New York of Wednesday's date says:—"The tempest lasted two days. During that time the sea was driven into the streets, which were six feet deep in water. All the churches and three-quarters of the dwelling-houses were destroyed. Many of their inmates were unable to escape, and some were carried out to sea. Whole families perished together, and bodies were found in every direction under the ruins, and for twenty miles along the shore. Seventy corpses have already been buried. Assistance has been sent to the survivors, among whom great suffering prevails. The storm extended along the entire Texan coast. Several settlements were submerged, and the towns of Saluria, Matagorda, San Bernardino, and Cedar Lake are reported to have been swept away, with additional loss of life. Galveston was partly submerged, and bridges were destroyed, some lives being lost. The steam-ship *Australian*, which was loading cotton for Liverpool, was wrecked.

A great strike of cotton operatives has taken place in Massachusetts, owing to a reduction in wages, and forty of the mills are closed.

Mr. Mills, the newly-elected president of the Bank of California, states in a letter that the assets of the bank are now in excess of its liabilities.

BRAZIL.

It is proposed by the Emperor to pay a visit of eighteen months to Europe and the United States, and the sanction of the Chamber has been requested by his Majesty.

The two Houses have passed the Parliamentary Reform Bill introduced by the Government. The Bishops of Para and Olinda have been pardoned and set at liberty.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Melbourne, yesterday week, states that the new Ministry have submitted their Budget to the Legislative Assembly. It shows a deficit amounting to £265,000. New taxation, estimated to realise £185,000, is proposed, comprising duties upon land, bank-notes, and successions. The alterations in the customs duties are trifling. A loan of £3,000,000 is proposed for public works, including school buildings and railways.

It appears from the annual report presented to the Parliament of Victoria that there are 1553 aborigines in Victoria, of whom 557—viz., 302 males and 255 females—are settled on the six stations under the control of the board. The estimated gross values of the produce raised at the several stations last year was £2643. Every effort is made to induce the natives to pursue profitable employments, and their education is very carefully attended to. The children at Lake Wellington were examined by a Government Inspector, and had reached the highest standard that can be gained in State schools. The aborigines still wandering about the banks of the Murray and elsewhere are supplied with food and clothing, and medical attendance when required; but are not compelled, against their inclinations, to abandon the localities where they were born.

Mr. F. S. Dutton, the Agent-General for South Australia, has received the following telegram, dated the 20th inst., from the Government at Adelaide, South Australia:—"Education and Stamp Bills have passed the House of Assembly. Harvest prospects unequalled."

The Queensland Parliament was prorogued on the 10th inst.

A telegram from Simla announces that Mr. Melville is appointed successor to Sir R. Meade as Resident in Baroda.

The Queen has appointed Jacob Barry, Esq., to be Recorder of the High Court of Griqualand West.

The late Captain Goodenough will be succeeded in the command of the Australian station by Capt. Anthony Hoskins. By telegram from the senior naval officer at Sydney, the Admiralty has received news, with regard to the murder of Commodore Goodenough, that her Majesty's ship *Pearl* has gone to Melbourne, and that all the wounded men have recovered.

The state of the works for excavating the St. Gothard Tunnel is as follows:—On the Swiss side 2500 metres have been pierced, and on the Italian 2000, being a total of 4500. The whole length of the subterranean gallery will be 15,000 metres; and admitting that the drift may advance at an average of 7½ metres per day, it will require 1400 days to complete the work; that is to say, the opening cannot take place until 1880.

The number of periodical publications appearing at Paris amounts now to 754. Of these 37 are daily political journals and 11 periodical political reviews. Of the rest 53 are devoted to theology, 63 to jurisprudence, 10 to geography and history, 56 to recreative reading, 25 to education, 53 to literature and philosophy, the science of languages, ethnography, and bibliography, 11 to painting, 2 to photography, 8 to architecture, 5 to archaeology, 17 to music, 8 to the stage, 61 to fashion (4 of these to hairdressing especially), 78 to technological subjects, 69 to medicine and pharmacy, 47 to science, 23 to military and naval matters, 18 to agriculture, 12 to "hippic" science, and 19 to diverse matters.

The Cape mail brings news to Aug. 25. Sir Garnet Wolseley and his staff were expected to leave the Cape for England on the 10th of the present month. The colonial papers had commented on what they call the cruel injustice of keeping Langalibalele on Robben Island after the Parliament and Home Government have sanctioned his removal to the mainland. The Molteno Government had in consequence ordered that he should leave the island on Sept. 2. The *Argus* says that a Prussian named Dahl has sworn that he was a spy with the rebels at Kimberley, and that part of their plot was to carry off Lieutenant-Governor Southey and Secretary Corray and hand them over to the Vaal rebels; and also to get two cannon from the Free State; moreover, Tucker was to be the future president. Dahl admits that he had been convicted of inciting natives to steal, and that he had intended to shoot a man named Blanch. His statements are naturally, therefore, much doubted. News has been received that Lord Carnarvon has confirmed the purchase of the Kimberley Mine by the Government of Griqualand West.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Druce, G. W., Vicar of Branksea, Dorset, to be Vicar of St. Mary's, Ipswich.
Heathfield, John; Rector of Preston Bagot.
Hill, J. H. D.; Vicar of East Ardley.
Ingram, W. C., Vicar of St. Matthew's, Leicester; Surrogate for the Prebendal Court of St. Margaret's, Leicester.
Jones, Thomas Henry; Rector of Ashwell, Rutland.
Temple, Robert Charles; Rector of Thorpe Morieux, Suffolk.
Turner, John Richard; Vicar of Wroughton, Wilts.—*Guardian*.

The *Church Herald* announced on Wednesday that after its next number it will cease to exist.

Mr. Wood, B.A., has been appointed organist of Chichester Cathedral. There were 150 candidates.

Canon Cromwell has resigned the post of honorary secretary to the National Education Union, which he has held for the last five years.

The Bishop of Nottingham reopened the church at Gedney Hill, near Wisbech, after restoration, on Thursday week. The building is a very singular one, the aisles being separated from the nave by massive oak posts.

The Bishop of Ripon on Tuesday consecrated the new Church of St. Matthew, Lightcliffe, which has been built by Major Foster, of Cliffe Hill, Lightcliffe, at a cost of £10,000. The pulpit, of Caen stone, is the gift of Sir Titus Salt.

A numerous gathering of the members of the congregation of St. Mary Magdalene, Peckham, assembled last week at St. Mary's College, for the purpose of presenting the Rev F. W. Welburn with a testimonial of their regard and esteem on his relinquishing the curacy of the above church for the living of Overton, to which he had been presented by the Duke of Marlborough. The testimonial consisted of a handsome clock, a pair of tazzas, and a purse of money.

A costly and elaborate monument has been erected in the parish church of Corwen in memory of the late Captain Blake, R.N., commander of H.M.S. *Druid*, who succumbed to fever whilst on the Gold Coast, engaged in the Ashantee expedition. This work of art has been erected by his widow, the inscription stating it to be "In memory of the kindest of husbands and fathers." The late officer had resided in the neighbourhood of Corwen for a long time before his departure for the Gold Coast.

At Llanelly, in Wales, the Rev. R. Williams baptised three men by immersion in the river Fferws, and in a sermon which he preached afterwards he pointed out that the Church left it optional whether baptism should be by immersion or by sprinkling, and remarked that it was not to be supposed that in using the former method the Church was imitating the Baptists, immersion having been used some 1500 years before the Baptists had been heard of.

St. Nathalan Church, Glenmuick, which has been erected at the expense of Mr. Mackenzie of Kintail, and is built entirely of the beautiful granite found on his estate, was lately opened by the Bishop of Aberdeen. The interior design is extremely effective, and the chancel is unusually rich in ornamentation. The altar ascent is of six steps, the fronts of which are white marble, and the treads black-and-dove marble. The altar is from Messrs. Mayer, of Munich, having paintings of St. Andrew, St. Patrick, and St. George in the three centre panels, with St. Margaret and St. Elizabeth on each side. There is also a re-table of blue-and-gold enamel, with a tabernacle (on the door of which the *Agnus Dei* is painted), surmounted by a jewelled cross. The chancel is fitted with stalls of carved oak; and the nave, which will accommodate a hundred worshippers, is furnished with seats of pitch-pine.

A bazaar was held in the grounds of Shenton Hall, Leicestershire, the seat of Major Woollaston, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 14th and 15th inst., in aid of the fund being raised for the restoration of Shenton church. A large marquee was erected in the park in close proximity to the gardens, wherein some ten or twelve stalls and tables were presided over by the following ladies—Lady Moseley, Lady Catherine Eustace, Lady Arbutnot, Lady Dixie, Mrs. Woollaston, Miss Woollaston, Miss Alexina Woollaston, Mrs. Cox, of Osbaston Hall, Mrs. Paulet, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Lewis-Barned, and Mrs. Abell. Various amusements were provided in the grounds; Aunt Sally received her due meed of attention; and in the evening dancing was carried on with much spirit to the strains of the Nuneaton band. We understand the receipts on the two days exceeded £300, and that in addition to that sum several friends who were unable to attend forwarded subscriptions.

WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.

By way of completing the important work of the restoration of Worcester Cathedral, or rather as supplementary to it, two additional features have been added, and were opened to public inspection on Monday. These are the erection of new altar-rails, the gift of the Countess of Dudley, and the filling in of the great west window of the cathedral with stained

glass, the gift of the Earl of Dudley. Both are from designs by Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A. The altar-rails are of brass, of most elaborate workmanship, surmounted with cushionings of red velvet. The window is by Messrs. Hardman, of Birmingham.

The subject of the glass is the Creation, as narrated in Genesis i. and ii. The six days' work are represented in the outer triplets of lights (three on each side), and the sequel of the Creation—the story of Adam and Eve and their fall—is continued in the two central lights. Above all, on the great wheel of the tracery, is represented the seventh day—that of rest. The window, it should be stated, has eight lancet lights, divided by eight stone shafts, and surmounted by a great wheel and tracery. The design of the stonework is in style a mixture of Early English and Early Decorated—the forms of the tracery being of the latter, whilst the mouldings and carvings are of the former. So in the treatment of the glass—some features of the design are later in style than the ornamentation, which is strictly in accord with the Early English carving throughout the cathedral. The glass is of thick antique quality, not "antiquated" in the painting, but left, as the ancient windows were, to acquire by time and weather the perfect mellowness of tone that age alone can give. The design of "The Creation" reads from the top of the dexter triplet of lights in the window, where is shown the work of the "first day"—the creation of light, the figure of the Saviour, the second person in the Holy Trinity (as is usual in early Christian art), being represented holding in his hand the newly-made light, which emanates in rays. The division of light and darkness is also shown, and in a golden belt is the text, "And God saw the light that it was good." Similar texts throughout the chapter relating the works of the successive six days are given on the other portions of the window, and each is illustrated in a manner similar to the above. Among the prominent figures are represented (in the life of Adam and Eve) the temptation and fall and the expulsion from the Garden of Eden. The seasons are represented—Spring, as a young maiden with garland; Summer, as a reaper with sheaf; Autumn, as a man bearing a bushel of ripe fruit; and Winter, as an old man with staff cowering over a fire. The seventh day, "The Day of Rest," is represented on the wheel of the tracery at the top of the window. In the centre is a half-figure of Our Blessed Lord in Glory; one hand holds the incense, and the other is uplifted in the act of blessing. Immediately around are seraphim, and beyond is the angelic host adoring, singing, and playing musical instruments. Over all is a cross bearing angels.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. J. B. Bradbury, M.D., of Downing College, Linacre Lecturer of Physic at St. John's College, has been appointed Medical Lecturer at Gonville and Caius College, in the place of Dr. Drosier, who has resigned.

Many additions are still being made to the buildings at Cambridge. During the Long Vacation extensive works have been in progress at Downing College; additional rooms are being built for undergraduates. At Pembroke the hall is in process of reconstruction, while works of reparation have been executed at Magdalen and Trinity. Newham Hall, a new building for the accommodation of lady students attending the courses of lectures at Cambridge, is sufficiently advanced to permit of students residing there, and the temporary hall in Bateman-street will be vacated. The contract for building a County College, similar to those already established in Devon and Norfolk, has been signed, and the building will be ready for occupation in October, 1876. In the meantime, temporary premises have been secured, and youths about the age of sixteen will be received at a charge of £2 2s. per week, which includes board, tuition, and University fees. By being admitted as unattached students of the University, the students of the County College will be enabled to present themselves for the University examinations, and, if qualified, can obtain a degree when about nineteen years of age.

The following donations to the Fitzwilliam Museum are acknowledged in the report of the museum syndicate:—Demi-figure of an Apostle, Limoges enamel, thirteenth century, found in the wall of the chancel, Conington Church, Huntingdonshire; presented by Miss Tillard, Conington. A fac-simile of the Great Seal of the late Confederate States of America, presented by Mr. John T. Pickett, Washington, U.S.A. Altar from Kanawát, in Syria, with heads of Baal and Ashtaroth Karnaim; presented by the executors of the late Mr. C. F. Tyrwhitt Drake. A bronze medal commemorative of the visit of the Shah of Persia to the City of London, presented by the Corporation of the City of London. Silver dollar struck by the insurgents occupying Cartagena, 1873; presented by the Rev. F. Howard, Grantchester. Portrait of Handel, by Sir James Thornhill, from the collection of the late Mr. J. Lodge Ellerton; presented by Mr. Adam Lodge, Woburn Lodge, 3, Giltston-road, The Boltons, London. The syndicate have purchased a set of framed and mounted drawings of the pavement of Siena Cathedral, by Signor Leopoldo Maccari; also a collection of 361 sketches and drawings by George Romney.

Dr. James Bell Pettigrew, F.R.S., &c., Lecturer on the Institutes of Medicine at the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, has been unanimously appointed to the Chair of Medicine in St. Andrew's University, vacant by the death of the late Dr. Oswald Home Bell; and Mr. Adam Wilson, M.A., Classical Master in the Dundee High School, has been appointed Classical Examiner.

An election to nine scholarships will be held at Rossall on Sept. 29 and two following days.

The trustees of Archdeacon Johnson's Grammar School, Oakham, have appointed as Head Master the Rev. Robert Tabrahaw, M.A., late Assistant-Master of Malvern College. Mr. Tabrahaw obtained a first class in Literis Humanioribus in Dublin University, was Stearne Exhibitioner, first senior moderator, and University gold medallist.

John Kyrle F. Kleave and John Leigh Hoskyns-Abrahall were elected to scholarships at Forest School on the 15th inst. The former was already a pupil at the school.

It has been found necessary to increase the accommodation for students in the military college at Sandhurst, and the works are to be carried on at a cost of £35,000.

The Rev. J. Dart, M.A., Vice-Principal of the Training College, Peterborough, has been elected by the board of governors of the University of King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, to be president of the college. Mr. Dart was formerly warden of St. Thomas's College, Ceylon, and chaplain to Bishop Cloughton, of Colombo.

The scholarship which is awarded annually by the Warden and Fellows of Merton College, Oxford, to a candidate who shall have distinguished himself in mathematics in the Oxford local examinations has been this year offered to Mr. Frederick William Newland, a pupil in the City Middle Class School. The value of the scholarship is £80 per annum, and it is tenable for five years at Merton College.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Thursday, as usual, was the great day for yearlings at Doncaster, and both rings, presided over by Messrs. Tattersall and Pain respectively, were surrounded by crowds of buyers and spectators. The youngsters from the Glasgow stud were the most important lot knocked down by the latter gentleman, and eighteen of them made the capital average of 292 gs. An own brother to Pell Mell, by Young Melbourne—Makeshift (1100 gs.), realised the top price; but we scarcely liked him as well as Mon Frère (750 gs.), a remarkably good-looking own brother to General Peel, who ought to make a thorough racehorse. Mr. Harrison sent up a fine colt by Mandrake—Timour (600 gs.), and he was a decided bargain to Mr. Johnstone. In the other ring Mr. Cookson's yearlings were naturally the chief attraction. Thanks to Pellegrino (1600 gs.), a colt by the Palmer—Lady Audley, the eleven averaged no less than 328 gs.; but none of the others, most of whom were by The Palmer, reached 500 gs. The Sheffield Lane yearlings were unquestionably the success of the week; for the sixteen not only made the splendid average of 375½ gs., but included the premier of the four days' sale, a splendid colt by Adventurer—Maid of the Glen (1800 gs.). Two Mandrakes also sold exceedingly well—one from The Thane, and therefore an own brother to Chieftain, fetching 900 gs., and the other, from Fair Melrose, falling to Mr. R. Porter's bid of 550 gs. Sir Tatton Sykes sold a filly by Parmesan—Sweet Briar (500 gs.); but he had sustained a very severe loss by the death of an own brother to All Heart, who would probably have made a very sensational price.

The racing was remarkably good for the "off" day. Trappist, whose defeats by Activity at Goodwood and Cat's-Eye at Lewes appeared so inexplicable after his great victory in the Stewards' Cup, came out again in his true form, and never gave Activity the smallest chance against him. A splendid field of twenty-six ran for the popular Portland Plate. There were a great number of false starts, caused chiefly by the fractiousness of Cat's-Eye (7 st. 6 lb.); but eventually a capital start was effected, and Grand Flaneur (7 st. 10 lb.) repeated his victory of 1873. Queen of the Bees (7 st. 7 lb.) was only a head behind him, and, but for being seriously interfered with during the race, would unquestionably have won. Blenheim (10 st.) also was unable to get through his horses, and Thuringian Prince (8 st. 10 lb.) ran very well up to the distance. After his ridiculously easy victory in the Champagne Stakes, a sweepstakes over three-quarters of a mile was reduced to a perfect certainty for Farnese, who is unquestionably the grandest-looking two-year-old we have ever seen, with the single exception of Prince Charlie. He is as big now as most three-year-olds, and his stride and turn of speed are terrific; but as he, unfortunately, is a bad roarer, he will be debarred from the highest honours of the turf. All Heart, who was in receipt of 7 lb. from Farnese, ran far better than in the Champagne Stakes, and we were very favourably impressed with him. He will never be quite so big as his half-brother, Doncaster; but he has plenty of bone and the best of legs and feet, while he was manifestly not more than half fit, and yet struggled with the greatest gameness and resolution; indeed, we have not seen a more likely Derby candidate. Activity had no trouble in upsetting the odds laid on Breechloader in the Scarborough Stakes; and we cannot understand how Lord Fitzwilliam's horse managed to run such a good third in the Two Thousand.

The sales on the Friday were far more important than usual. Mr. P. Anson's six sold as well as ever, making the grand average of 484 gs. An own sister to Hazeldean (950 gs.), by Cathedral—Nutbush, was the prima donna of the half-dozen, while a filly by Musket—Bonny Bell (820 gs.) ran her pretty closely, and a colt by Mandrake—whose stock, as we have previously remarked, are selling wonderfully well—from Borealis, made 750 gs. The brood mares and foals belonging to the late Mr. "Launde" realised high prices. Mr. Gee bought Mandragora (dam of Mandrake, Agility, and Apology) for 3250 gs., and also gave 2500 gs. for Agility. Lady Nyassa (1000 gs.) and Fairy Footstep (680 gs.) also sold well.

There was no very interesting race on the last day except for the Cup, but the splendid field which contested that event made ample amends for any shortcomings. Four such mares as Marie Stuart, Apology, Fraulein, and Louise Victoria have never previously met, and Simon, successful as he has been this season, was quite out of place in such company. Fraulein was the first to appear on the course, looking very cool and in the pink of condition; and, but for running in the Great Yorkshire Handicap, where she was stopped directly Goater found that St. Leger had the race in hand, she would have been greatly fancied. Louise Victoria appeared none the worse for her desperate race with Thunder at York; but Marie Stuart, though she has furnished into one of the most beautiful mares in training, did not seem to relish her task, and her tail was incessantly going in a very suspicious manner; while Apology showed the greatest disinclination to join her field, and has evidently lost her temper as well as her form. Simon made the running at his best pace to serve Marie Stuart, while Fraulein lay away several lengths behind the other pair. There were few changes in their positions until they reached the rifle-butts, when Fraulein began to close with the others, and as they turned into the straight she took second place from Marie Stuart, whom she headed at the distance and defeated with consummate ease by a length and a half. Louise Victoria came with a rush in the last fifty yards, and made a dead heat for second place. Marie Stuart has never run more than two miles successfully, and we doubt if she cares about the extra five furlongs. Still, Fraulein is undoubtedly the best mare in the world over a distance; and we hear that, prior to the race, Admiral Rous stated that if he were framing a handicap he should make Fraulein concede Marie Stuart 2 lb., and then he should back the former. A disastrous meeting for backers was appropriately wound up with the Park Hill Stakes, in which the odds of 9 to 2 on Maud Victoria were cleverly upset by Skotzka.

On Monday last W. Perkins, the champion walker, accomplished the unprecedented feat of walking eight miles within the hour at Lillie-bridge.

The yachting season on the Thames was closed on Wednesday by the final cruise of the Junior Thames Yacht Club.

The swimming mania still continues unabated; and on Saturday last Miss Emily Parker eclipsed her previous performance by swimming from London Bridge to the Woolwich Gardens Pier—about ten miles and a quarter—in 2 h. 24½ min.

The Board of Trade has placed a new steamer of 40 tons, called the *Midge*, on the Thames, with an inspector of police on board, to protect seamen from crimps and river thieves.

At a public luncheon, held on Wednesday, at the Town-hall, Maidstone, a lifelike portrait, painted by Mr. Sant, R.A., was presented by the town and neighbourhood to Mr. John Monckton, for thirty-seven years Town Clerk of Maidstone, on behalf of 500 subscribers, including sixty of Mr. Monckton's professional brethren. The presentation was made by the Mayor, Mr. Henry Hughes.



OPERATIONS AT THE WRECK OF H.M.S. VANGUARD: TOWING THE FOREYARD ADRIPT.

THE LOSS OF THE VANGUARD.

The naval court-martial to inquire as to the conduct of Captain Richard Dawkins, Lieutenant Hathorn, Navigating Lieutenant Thomas, and the other officers and crew of her Majesty's ship Vanguard, sunk in the Irish Channel by the Iron Duke, a ship of the same squadron, has been continued from day to day. It has been held on board her Majesty's ship Royal Adelaide, the flag-ship at Devonport; and our Illustration shows the scene in Court during the examination of Vice-Admiral Sir J. W. Tarleton, C.B., who commanded the squadron in the Irish Sea. The members of the Court are seated along both sides of the table. At the head of the table, which is overlooked by a marble bust of her Majesty the Queen, sits the president, Admiral Lord John Hay, C.B.; on his right hand is Rear-Admiral Chamberlain, superintendent at Devonport. Captain C. W. Hope is at the president's left hand; the others are Captains Oldfield, Lethbridge, Ward, Edey, Parkin, and Heneage. Admiral Sir J. W. Tarleton stands in the foreground, looking down at Mr. Eastlake, the Judge-Advocate, or legal assessor of the Court. Farther towards the left-hand side of the Engraving, at a separate table, sits Captain Dawkins, with Mr. Lishman, a paymaster of the Royal Navy, who assists him during the proceedings; but he has no advocate, counsel, or solicitor for his legal defender. The officers seated on chairs to the right of Captain Dawkins, and more in the foreground of our Illustration, are Navigating Lieutenant Thomas and Lieutenant Hathorn. In the background, behind the rail or bar, are the newspaper reporters, and the sailors and marines in attendance. We also give, in our two-page Engraving, a view of the scene at the wreck of the Vanguard, where the operations are still carried on from day to day, so far as the state of the weather and sea permits. This Illustration is from a sketch by Captain S. P. Oliver, of the Royal Artillery. The gun-boats Orwell and Goshawk, the Carron steam-tug, and the Amelia screw-tender, with several "lumps," have been kept near the wreck. The removal of the fore-yard, cut adrift to be towed off by the Amelia, is the work shown in our Illustration. The fore and maintop masts are ready for lifting. The lower masts are tubular iron, and a wrapping will have to be fixed round them, as near the decks as possible, and four sheared blocks strapped on them. A tackle will be rigged on the shears in the lumps, and the rope or chain passed down from the head block to a block made fast on the deck of the lumps; and this passed on to two tugs, the Carron and another. If this fails to hoist the masts out of their cast-iron sockets it is hoped that they may be able to snap them across close to the decks. The divers report the whole ground adjacent to the wreck to be full of chains, cables, sails, hawsers, and wire rigging, so that descent is extremely dangerous. They know not the moment when they may come foul of something below, and even if they bring down knives or hatchets these are of no use to cut away such rigging. On some days last week the swell and currents were so great that nothing could be done, the men being swept away in the strong eddy.

The 12-ton guns, which are in the lower deck or plated battery, were put into their places before the battery deck was constructed. This is composed of eighteen heavy iron beams, over which are placed transverse plates and wrought-iron stringers. Over these the metal or iron deck was placed, this being secured by rivets and screws to the iron beams, and the top planked with oak, over which was elm scantling. This was the spar-deck of the battery, which was shell-proof. Its strength is immense, and before any of the large guns can be recovered, this deck must be blown up. It has been fancied that the guns could be got up through the mainmast space, but it must be remembered that the Vanguard lies at an angle of one foot in three, and that this is a very considerable "heel." If ever the lashings were to be cut the guns (weighing with the carriages some fifteen tons each) would rush down the incline with fearful velocity, to the certain destruction of any diver who got foul of them. The sand is silting around the hull, and ere autumn is closed the equinoctial gales, which rage with intensity on the east coast of Ireland, will firmly imbed her. The hole in her side is just abaft and under the corner of the port battery. From the necessarily hurried examinations (on account of the great depth) which have been made, this rent seems to be vertically fifteen feet in height, and is described as pear shaped, being four feet wide at the centre, coming from an inverted oval to a point about only forty inches wide. The ship lies on the starboard bilge.

The decision of the Admiralty will be in no slight degree influenced by the views of the Board of Trade, and if the latter body desire immediate removal, it, as a matter of course, must be done.

A CONTINENTAL TRIP.

The Londoner who is inclined to indulge himself with a few days only, spent among foreign scenes and people, will nowhere find a greater variety of interesting objects to look at than in the old towns of Belgium. He may go there by the Baron Ose, the Antwerp steamer from the Thames, or by the new route from Sheerness to Flushing; but, if he dislikes a long sea-passage, he may run across from Dover to Calais. At Bruges and Ghent, if he be fond of quaint architectural antiquities, and of the rich historical associations of brave old Flanders, there is enough to furnish mental entertainment for a day or two; after which he may perhaps seek a livelier kind of enjoyment in the pleasant capital city of modern Belgium; and may thence pass on to Liège, a busy manufacturing town, situated in a lovely country; beyond which he may touch the borders of Germany at Aix-la-Chapelle, and may call it Aachen if he be pleased so to do. Here is a pretty good snatch of foreign travel to be accomplished with small labour and expense in something less than a week; and the page of sketches engraved for this week's paper will show the intending tourist how much that is novel to the eye of a stay-at-home insular person, more especially in the costumes and manners of the native folk, should amuse his observation in this brief sojourn on the opposite Continental shores. In the streets of those ancient Flemish cities he will meet not a few monks, and friars, and religious sisters, hastening or loitering on the errands of their sacred vocation. The humbler classes of traders, also, the costermongers, fishermen, and milkmaids, have their respective claims upon the stranger's notice; and he is particularly advised to remark the ingenious method of driving pigs to market.

PARISIANS BATHING.

Whether the feat of swimming across the Channel which divides our land from theirs will presently be accomplished, or merely attempted, by some French rival of Captain Webb's unapproached renown, we have no disposition to guess, but there are many Frenchmen who can swim very well indeed. In the establishment and use of river-baths for the people of the capital and other great cities, France has long preceded and excelled this country; and it is far more generally made part of the education of girls to learn the art of swimming than it is among Englishwomen, many of whom are still deterred by a weak notion that there is something unfeminine

in the practice. The Seine, which has a course of five miles through Paris, with a breadth of 500 ft. in most parts, is comparatively pure and undefiled; and in its floating establishments off the Quai du Louvre, and just above the Pont Neuf, there is comfortable shelter for the bather. If he should prefer going a little beyond the limits of the city, either at Asnières or lower down the river, or in the opposite direction above Charenton, he will find excellent accommodation and plenty of company in the summer season. One of the noted places for this pleasant aquatic exercise is that formerly called the Ile d'Aligre, but now the Bains de la Grenouillère, or Frog-Pond, at Croissy. The inner piece of water here, between the shore and the café pavilions erected on a platform some fifty yards out from land, is reserved for the use of women and children; while men—the fathers, husbands, and big brothers—can swim at large in the wide expanse beyond. Many ladies who come with their little boys and girls, and with a *bonne* or nursemaid in attendance, for the sake of giving them a wholesome dip, may be seen on the river-bank, sitting quite at their ease to superintend the business, and perhaps awaiting the return of their masculine friends who are gone to disport themselves in the outer depths. This is the pleasant scene of which M. Pelcoq has furnished an Illustration.

MUSIC.

THE NORWICH TRIENNIAL FESTIVAL.

The eighteenth of these great provincial music meetings opened on Monday.

Previous to the year 1824 the Norwich Festival was held annually, and consisted only of the performance of an oratorio in the cathedral, the profits having been appropriated to the benefit of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. From the date just mentioned the festivals took a far wider range, both as to the extent of the performances and the application of the money results—the profits being now distributed among the many principal charities of the county and city. The objections which were raised at Norwich—as they have been elsewhere—to holding the festival in a cathedral have been met here by giving these triennial meetings in St. Andrew's Hall, the remaining portion (the nave) of a fine old Gothic church. The late Professor Edward Taylor, who formerly conducted the Norwich Festivals, did much to raise their musical importance, especially by the introduction of Spohr's great oratorios, his "Last Judgment," "Calvary," and "The Fall of Babylon," having received their first English performance here—the last-named work having, indeed, been specially commissioned, and composed, for Norwich.

The festival just terminated was conducted by Sir Julius Benedict, this making the eleventh occasion on which he has officiated. As in previous instances, the name of the Earl of Leicester appeared in the programmes as president, followed by a long list of vice-presidents and members of the committee, among whom were many of the surrounding nobility and gentry, the local clergy, and civic dignitaries and officials.

The orchestra was numerous and efficient, consisting of nearly eighty performers, and comprising many members of our Italian opera bands and several distinguished amateurs, M. Sainton having been the principal first violin. The chorus was on a very grand scale, numbering upwards of 230 voices, derived from various cathedral choirs (including, of course, that of Norwich), and from London and provincial choral societies. Dr. Bunnett has presided as organist, and Mr. J. Harcourt has acted as chorus-master, M. Oury and Mr. R. F. Wilkins having been the leaders of the local rehearsals. Of the solo singers we shall speak specially in noticing the performances. The first full rehearsal was held in St. Andrew's Hall on Monday morning, and the first festival performance took place there in the evening, when Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was given. The principal soprano solos were sung by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Helen D'Alton having been an efficient second in sudden replacement of Miss Enriquez. The other chief solo vocalists were Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Signor Foli.

Another full rehearsal took place in the hall on Tuesday morning, the second festival performance having followed in the evening. This consisted of a miscellaneous concert, which comprised orchestral performances of Beethoven's symphony in C minor, the overtures to "Guillaume Tell" and "Le Nozze di Figaro," the introduction to the third act of "Lohengrin" (the bridal chorus from which opera was also given), an effective "Festal March," composed by Sir G. Elvey, and the "Serenade" and "Triumphal March" from Mr. F. H. Cowen's "Joan of Arc" music—these latter pieces having been conducted by the composers. At this concert Mdle. Albani met with a great reception on the occasion of her second appearance at a Norwich Festival, and was encored in the Scotch air, "Oh, Nannie! wilt thou gang wi' me?" for which the singer substituted "The Last Rose of Summer." Mdle. Albani also gave with great effect Bellini's "Qui la voce," and Haydn's "With verdure clad." Mdle. Anna de Belocca (the young Russian prima donna who appeared during the past season of Her Majesty's Opera) was warmly welcomed at Tuesday's concert, her songs in which were the Russian National air "Solové" and Glinka's "Cradle Song," the latter with M. Pague's skilful violoncello accompaniment. Numerous other vocal pieces were contributed to Tuesday's programme by the eminent artists engaged here.

The first morning performance took place on Wednesday, when the selection opened with Mendelssohn's noble symphonic cantata, "Lobgesang" ("Hymn of Praise"). The introductory orchestral movements were finely played by the band, and the incidental soprano solos were admirably rendered by Mdle. Albani; the duet, with chorus, "I waited for the Lord" (in which Mdle. Enquist was an efficient second), having been repeated by special request. The second part of Wednesday morning's programme opened with Cherubini's "Ave Maria," for soprano solo, orchestra, and clarinet obbligato. The vocalist was Mdle. de Belocca, who sang with great expression; the solo instrumentalist having been Mr. Lazarus, whose fine tone and polished style were very successfully displayed. This piece also had to be repeated. A selection from the late Mr. Pierson's oratorio, "Jerusalem," followed. This work was originally produced at the Norwich festival of 1852. It contains some ingenious writing, in alternation with much that is crude and laboured. The pieces selected were the overture; three airs for soprano, sung by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington; and two for tenor, one of which was given by Mr. Guy, the other, and a recitative, by Mr. Lloyd. The soprano solo "Of the rock that begat thee," and that with chorus, "And God shall wipe away," were encored. The programme of Wednesday morning closed with Hadyn's fine Mass No. 3, called the "Imperial" from its having been composed expressly for the coronation of the then Emperor of Austria. The solos in this work were distributed between Mdle. Enquist, Madame Patey, Mr. Guy, and Mr. Wadmore. The chorus-singing throughout the day was of a very high order.

The fourth performance, on Wednesday evening, was devoted to works by living composers only, the first part of the

programme having opened with Professor Macfarren's "Festival Overture," composed for last year's Liverpool Festival. This was followed by Sir Julius Benedict's sacred cantata, "The Legend of St. Cecilia," originally composed for, and produced at, the Norwich Festival of 1866. The second part of the programme included the new andante of Sir J. Benedict's second symphony, and a selection from an operetta, entitled "The Science of Love," by Mr. J. A. Harcourt. Of these we must speak next week, as of the closing performances of Thursday and Friday. These were to consist of Spohr's cantata, "God, Thou art Great;" Rossini's "Stabat Mater;" Handel's air "Let the bright Seraphim," sung by Mdle. Albani; and the late Sir Sterndale Bennett's sacred cantata "The Woman of Samaria" on Thursday morning—Mr. Randegger's dramatic cantata "Fridolin," and a miscellaneous selection, including Mr. W. T. Best's new "Festival Overture," on Thursday evening—and the "Messiah" on Friday morning.

The Worcester Festival—as this year reduced by the Dean and Chapter to mere choral services, with organ accompaniment—took place simultaneously with that of Norwich.

The performances of the Carl Rosa opera company at the Princess's Theatre have included several repetitions of works, given as recently noticed. Anber's "Fra Diavolo" was announced for Thursday, and Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" for this (Saturday) evening.

Wednesday's Promenade Concert at Covent Garden Theatre was a classical night. The eminent violinist Herr Wilhelmj is to appear to-night (Saturday), and other interesting features are announced as forthcoming.

THEATRES.

STRAND.

This elegant theatre reopened on Saturday, and presented an interior redecorated in a pleasing style and filled with a numerous and intelligent audience. The pieces presented were the farce of "Raising the Wind," the comedietta of "Woodcock's Little Game," and a new *folie musicale*, by Frederick Hay and Frank W. Green, entitled "Flamingo; or, the Rook and the Cause," in three scenes. The story relates to a firm of Tyrolean merchants, one of whom has three daughters, who are in love with three hussars, but destined for other husbands by obstinate papa, Rumbo, the senior partner. The girls, in their difficulty, advise with their aunt, Normandi Pippina, a romantic lady wooed by Boscovi, the head clerk. The dame meeting with a railway accident, her diary falls into the hands of an impecunious gentleman, one Hannibal Gobbler, who consequently gains a situation in the establishment; but Pippina recognises him, and denounces him as an assassin, believing him to be the adventurer Flamingo, a promoter of bubble companies. In the last extreme, however, she becomes more favourable to the supposed Flamingo, and secretes him from his pursuers. Ultimately the mistake is discovered, he is set at liberty, and marries his protectress. This plot, such as it is, is further complicated by a mysterious correspondence touching an unrecognised child, belonging, indeed, to Boscovi and his wife Clara. We cannot congratulate the authors on the clearness of their plot: but there is cleverness in their treatment of the heterogeneous materials and in the acting of the characters. The scenery, too, is splendid, and the music of a most miscellaneous description. Mr. Terry, as Rumbo, was excessively funny both in make-up and manner, and made the most of the comic songs, which were uncommonly droll. He was well contrasted by Mr. Harry Cox, who, as Soldi, his heavy partner, was a "regular guy." The young Hannibal had an excellent representative in M. Marius, whose melodramatic acting and singing were both first-rate. Altogether, the piece, though ineffably absurd, is abundantly picturesque and fanciful.

On Saturday the performances at the Haymarket were changed. Mr. John S. Clarke appeared in three fresh characters—namely, Babington Jones; Mr. Phineas Pettifogge, or Red Tape; and Young Gosling. All three characters afford great scope for Mr. Clarke's wonderful talent, and contribute to the amusement of the audience.

The Prince of Wales's has opened with Lord Lytton's comedy of "Money," the drama with which the theatre closed for the recess.

The intended performance of "Macbeth" at the Lyceum on Saturday was necessarily postponed, owing to the inability of the carpenters to complete the stage arrangements. It will, we understand, be produced this evening.

At St. George's Hall, on Saturday, Mr. O'Connor, late of the New York press, but now aiming at a position as a public ecologist, gave a series of readings, in costume, from Shakspeare, Longfellow, Lord Lytton, Croly, and Shirley Brooks. He showed considerable intelligence; but his voice appeared to us to lack the requisite range. This, however, might have been owing to a cold, under which he was evidently suffering. He requires, also, some instruction in his art, as to minute points of delivery, which are sometimes of more importance than "the weightier matters of the law."

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's Entertainment reopens at St. George's Hall on Monday, Oct. 4, with the highly-successful piece entitled "Eyes and No Eyes," by Mr. W. S. Gilbert; a "Musical Sketch," by Mr. Corney Grain; and Mr. F. C. Burnand's amusing "Tale of Old China."

Telegraphic communication between this country and the Isle of Man has been established by the laying of a new cable.

Earl Fortescue presided, on Wednesday, at the annual distribution of prizes to the students attending the Devon County School at West Buckland. After the distribution of the prizes, his Lordship spoke upon the subject of middle-class education.

A special meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce was opened in Leeds on Tuesday—Mr. Sampson Lloyd, M.P., presiding. It was agreed to urge upon Government the desirability of all imperial taxes being collected by the Inland Revenue Office, and it was also resolved "that the telegraph charges between France and England are so high as to preclude that regular employment of the wires which a moderate tariff would permit. That a reduction to a through rate of 2s. or 2s. 6d., including the provinces, would be conducive to an increase of transactions between the two countries." The Merchant Shipping Bill was discussed at length upon the motion of a delegate who proposed a resolution, the chief point in which was that the fixing of the load line should be determined on the basis of reserving above the line of immersion a proportion of the external displacement of the hull, the amount to be governed by the quality and employment of the ship. After speakers expressing a variety of opinions were heard, a vote was taken, with the result that eight chambers voted for and twenty-seven against the proposal. Among the subjects discussed on Wednesday were the metric and decimal systems and the Factory Acts. In the evening the members dined together. The meeting concluded on Thursday.

AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

The Duke of Marlborough, speaking on Thursday week night at a dinner in connection with the annual show of the Woodstock Agricultural Association, expressed the opinion that there was not at present a sufficient amount of capital devoted to cultivating the soil, and said that the employment of a large capital in farming operations was the exception and not the rule. Lord Randolph Churchill, who was also present, questioned whether the Agricultural Holdings Bill would settle any grievance which might exist respecting the land. Colonel North said that in many parts of England circumstances called for a measure of some sort, and he hoped the bill would be for the benefit of the agricultural interest.

At a cottage show at Kempley, Gloucestershire, yesterday week, Earl Beauchamp advocated the holding of such shows, as an encouragement to the cultivation of fine tastes, and also as adding to the comfort of the cottager. Gardening, he said, was a pursuit which could be joined in by young and old, rich and poor; and there was no reason why the poor man should not have as much pleasure in his garden as the rich man in his conservatories.

Sir Charles Adderley, M.P., speaking at the annual dinner of the Staffordshire Agricultural Society at Uttoxeter, referred to the Agricultural Holdings Bill, and said he hoped it would settle some very important questions between the proprietary and the occupation of land, as well as the wealth of the country. He recollected when, a few years ago, Lord Lichfield raised the question of the best form of agreement between the landlord and the tenant, he (Sir Charles) maintained, as he had ever since done, that the only agreement between them worth having was one which would secure to the occupier the investment he had made in the land, and that any agreement which in any way restricted the investment of the occupier was merely fettering improvements in the case of yearly tenancies, and was absolutely useless to anybody.

The Right Hon. the Speaker distributed the prizes on his estate at Glynde, near Lewes, on Thursday week, at the annual cottagers' flower and needlework show. Referring to the objects for which this and kindred exhibitions were established, he said there was no doubt one was to create a healthy interest on the part of cottagers in the cultivation of their gardens, and that another object was to bring different classes of society together, so that they might meet upon one common ground. He was bound to say that he thought this an unmixed good, because it seemed to him that if there was any feature of our social system which was not satisfactory it was that the different classes of society did not meet together so often as they ought. He believed that if they did meet more commonly they would learn to respect each other more and more. The principal reason, however, for which shows of this kind were established was to contribute to the founding of happy homes. This was a field upon which a great deal might be said; but he would take the liberty of laying down this general principle, on which he was sure they would all agree, that no cottage formed a perfect home unless it had a good garden attached to it. The main object of the society had been to encourage the cultivation of gardens; and, judging from the results they had seen that day, they had succeeded in that attempt.

The annual agricultural and horticultural show took place at Thame, on Thursday week, and was in every respect most satisfactory. In the evening a large number of the members of the association and their friends dined together at the Spread Eagle.

Mr. Young, M.P., speaking at Helston, on Thursday week, highly eulogised the Dwellings Bill and the Masters and Servants Act, and contended that the Liberal party had greatly contributed to the passing of the measures.

Mr. Newdegate, M.P., was present at a harvest-home held in Nuneaton, yesterday week, and gave the labourers and others assembled some wholesome advice on various subjects.

The annual show of the Stokesley Agricultural Society was held on Thursday week. Horned cattle did not compete, the prizes having been withdrawn in consequence of the prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease in the neighbourhood.

At the meeting of the Staffordshire Agricultural Society, on Thursday week, Mr. J. W. Phillips, in proposing "Success to the Society," said he believed this meeting was a very great success.

Between 12,000 and 15,000 persons visited the eleventh exhibition of the Farnworth Agricultural Society on Thursday week. The entries were very numerous.

The fourth show of the Anglesey Agricultural Society was held, on Thursday week, at Llangefni. The exhibition was somewhat smaller than usual, probably on account of the presence of foot-and-mouth disease in the neighbouring districts.

Yesterday week the Cheshire Agricultural Society held its annual exhibition at Crewe. The entries in all departments of stock were fully up to the average, except in that of horned stock, and this deficiency is attributable to the ravages of foot-and-mouth disease among the immense herds of Cheshire. The long and short woolled sheep were a really capital lot, a well-known breeder from Barrow, Mr. John Cheers, carrying off the greater part of the honours for long-wools. The horses, as a class, were highly eulogised, the hunters being remarkably good. The show of implements surpassed all previous exhibitions.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Banbury Agricultural Society, on Tuesday evening, Mr. Samuelson, M.P., gave a qualified approval to the Agricultural Holdings Bill. Its real use, he said, would be to enable a tenant for life, by a simple and inexpensive form, and without the intervention of the Court of Chancery, to charge the estate with proper allowances for improvements. If the Act had been confined to this point he believed it would have done pretty well.

The annual meeting of the Royal and Central Bucks Agricultural Association took place on Wednesday in the Assembly Rooms at the George Hotel—Mr. S. G. Smith, M.P., the president, in the chair. The show of horses and cattle on the exhibition ground was exceedingly good, and prizes to the amount of upwards of £300 were distributed. The prizes for poultry amounted to nearly one hundred. The toast of "The Houses of Commons and Lords" was responded to by Mr. Lambert, M.P., and Mr. N. M. de Rothschild, M.P. "Prosperity to the Royal and Central Bucks Agricultural Association" was responded to by Mr. Tredwell.

Foot-and-mouth disease being greatly on the increase, a meeting of West Sussex agriculturists has been held, for the purpose of considering the advisability of presenting a memorial to the Privy Council to have fairs and markets prohibited for a time as a means of preventing the extension of the disease. The several speakers were opposed to this course, but various remedies were suggested, among which those of isolation, uniformity of regulation, the extensive use of disinfectants, and rigorous supervision of the foreign cattle imported were the chief. A unanimous vote against the proposition was adopted.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The annual presentation of fruit to the Lord Mayor by the Fruiterers' Company took place at the Mansion House yesterday week. Mr. Stroud, warden, in the absence of the Master, made the presentation.

At the monthly meeting of the committee of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Golden-square, it was announced that a legacy of £200 had been received from the executors of the late Madame Bergonzi, of Boulogne.

The medical officer of health to the City Commission of Sewers reports that during the past week 2 tons 12 cwt. of meat have been seized at the markets and slaughter-houses and destroyed, as unfit for human food.

The City Press states that on the 14th proximo the members of the Corporation will visit Epping Forest, and that the invitations to be present at the gathering and subsequent déjeuner number about 600.

A plot of land in the City, at the corner of Threadneedle-street and Bishopsgate-street, has been recently let at a ground-rent of £2600 per annum, being at the rate of more than £31,000 per annum per acre.

The evening classes of the Architectural Museum School of Art for drawing and modelling, 18, Tufton-street, Dean's-yard, Westminster, will be reopened on Monday next, under the direction of Mr. Owen Gibbons.

Sir Moses Montefiore was present last Saturday at a special thanksgiving service for his safe return from Palestine, celebrated in the Great Synagogue, Duke's-place, Aldgate. Sir Moses will shortly reach his ninety-first year.

Lord Selborne has been elected by the Mercers' Company as their Master for the ensuing year, without being called upon to pass through the preliminary office of warden; and his Lordship has signified his readiness to fill the position.

The annual presentation of the union trophies to the members of the metropolitan working-men's clubs took place on Wednesday evening, at the St. Mark's Club, in George-street, Grosvenor-square. The chair was taken by Lord Claud John Hamilton, M.P.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 81,557, of whom 32,851 were in workhouses and 48,706 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding period in the years 1872, 1873, and 1874, these figures showed a decrease of 19,839, 16,733, and 9749 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 326, of whom 199 were men, 106 women, and 21 children under sixteen.

On a large plot of vacant ground to the west of Tothill-fields, which is destined to be covered at some distant time by a Roman Catholic cathedral larger than Westminster Abbey, Cardinal Manning, Father Lockhart, Father Richardson, and others, on Sunday, addressed a meeting of nearly all the metropolitan branches of the Temperance League of the Cross. During the proceedings the Cardinal read a brief from the Pope, giving his blessing officially to the total abstinence cause. It is stated that the cost of the building will be £300,000, and that at least a century must elapse before it can be completed. Cardinal Manning remarked that Noah was engaged for 120 years in building the Ark, and his Eminence urged that this should prevent the founders and builders of the new cathedral from giving way to despondency.—The Church of the Servite Fathers, a new Roman Catholic edifice, situated in the Fulham-road, was opened by Cardinal Manning on Sunday. A pontifical high mass was celebrated on the occasion, and his Eminence preached.

The managers of the Crystal Palace and the Alexandra Palace are actively engaged in a generous rivalry, to the great benefit of the two or three millions of Londoners who are not out of town. At the Crystal Palace a practical demonstration of the process of making fireworks was given by Messrs. C. T. Brock and Co. in the South Nave on Monday afternoon; the second annual exhibition of bees and their products has been held this week; and there have been concerts of English music and comedies. Early in October the annual cat show will be held; and arrangements are in progress for a great harvest celebration. At the Alexandra Palace there have been rural fêtes and concerts. The Carl Rosa Opera Company perform three times a week, "Faust" being the opera for to-day (Saturday). Next Monday the Foresters' fête will be held; and on the following Friday there is to be an exhibition of cabs and cab-horses, when £200 will be given in prizes. The first great show of poultry and pigeons is to take place on Oct. 19, 20, and 21, the value of the prizes amounting to £900; and a prize-list has been issued by the Kennel Club for a dog show, which is fixed for the third week in December. The prizes offered amount to more than £1000. In both places there have been firework displays and illuminations.

A WEEK'S BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN LONDON.

There were 2389 births and 1338 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 135, while the deaths were 40 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 15 from measles, 82 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 50 from whooping-cough, 24 from different forms of fever, 147 from diarrhoea, and not one from smallpox; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 327 deaths were referred, against 409 and 338 in the two preceding weeks. These deaths were 5 below the corrected average number. The fatal cases of scarlet fever exceeded those returned in the previous week by 11. The deaths from measles were somewhat below the average, whereas those from whooping-cough again showed an excess. The deaths referred to fever were 2 less than those returned in the previous week, and were 19 below the corrected average weekly number; 2 were certified as typhus, 16 as enteric or typhoid, and 6 as simple continued fever. There were seven deaths from street accidents during the week.

In Greater London 2776 births and 1609 deaths were registered, equal to annual rates of 34.4 and 20.0 per 1000 of the population. In the outer ring the death-rate from all causes and from the seven principal zymotic diseases was 18.6 and 5.7 per 1000 respectively, against 20.3 and 4.9 in Inner London. Three fatal cases of scarlet fever were registered in Bexley and Hendon sub-districts, and 2 of fever in Willesden. Of the 25 deaths in West Ham sub-district, 13 were referred to diarrhoea and 2 to scarlet fever.

The mean temperature was 63.2, or 6.1 above the average of sixty years.

A new Jewish synagogue was consecrated at Brighton on Thursday. It is situated in one of the principal thoroughfares in the town, and has been erected and fitted on a scale of unusual splendour, at a cost of £12,000. The Rev. Dr. Adler, Chief Rabbi, performed the dedication ceremony in the evening. A banquet took place at the Royal Pavilion, Sir David Salomons, Bart., presiding.

LAW AND POLICE.

At the Bankruptcy Court, yesterday week, the resolutions which have been come to by the creditors in reference to the affairs of the Hon. W. F. O. O'Callaghan, M.P. for Tipperary, who was adjudicated bankrupt in March, were confirmed. The scheme of settlement provides for the sale of the bankrupt's estate for a sum of £6250 by the trustee, the purchase-money to be distributed in satisfaction of the claims of creditors, and the bankruptcy to be annulled in due course.

A summons was granted at Guildhall, last week, against Dr. Kenealy for writing an alleged libel upon Mr. George Potter, editor of the *Beehive*; and last Monday a summons was also issued against Mr. E. Maurice Kenealy, a son of the doctor, who is described as proprietor and publisher of the *Englishman*, in which the statements appeared.

For assaulting the keeper of a ham-and-beef shop because he declined to cut a sandwich for 1½d. a person calling himself the Rev. John James Thompson was brought up at Guildhall, on Saturday, charged also with being drunk and assaulting the police. In defence it was stated that the prisoner was a clergyman—though his name does not appear in the "Clergy List;" that, feeling aggrieved at not being served, he had become excited; and that he had closed with the prosecutor, who was going, as he thought, to strike him. Alderman Finnis imposed a fine of 20s., or fourteen days' imprisonment.

At Worship-street, yesterday week, William Byrne was charged with feloniously driving and knocking down Mr. Green, an upholsterer, residing at Walthamstow. Mr. Green's leg was injured from the horse kicking him, and his hip was hurt by the fall. The magistrate ordered Byrne to pay £10 as compensation, and a fine of 40s., or two months' imprisonment. In default, he was locked up.

The penalty of fourteen days' imprisonment, without the option of paying a fine, was yesterday week inflicted by Mr. Paget, of the Thames Police Court, on a "society" man for intimidating a "non-society" labourer.

Emily Wilkinson, housemaid, and Sarah Hanson, cook, have been remanded at Marylebone Police Court on a charge of stealing various articles, to the value of £300, from a house in which they were employed at Lancaster-gate, Hyde Park.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Monday, a boy of seventeen, named Edward Vandoysen, was indicted for feloniously and maliciously throwing a stone at a carriage on the London and North-Western Railway, and endangering the safety of the passengers travelling on the line. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, but was convicted by the jury, who, however, recommended him to mercy on account of his age. Representations were made to the Court on behalf of the company as to the frequency and danger of stone-throwing on their line, and the Recorder, in passing sentence, said it was a most mischievous and reprehensible practice; a great many, he feared, were given to the same thing, and so endangered the lives of people every day. It must, in future, be understood that persons convicted of such an offence would subject themselves to severe punishment. He sentenced the prisoner to four calendar months' imprisonment, with hard labour. At the same court, before Sir Thomas Chambers, Christopher Thomas Bainton and Thomas Fell, the former the ledger-keeper and the latter the cashier, in the service of Mr. Henry William Ripley, tea-broker, in Mincing-lane, pleaded guilty to embezzling, within the last two years, various sums of money, amounting, in all, to upwards of £4000, and were sentenced to five years' penal servitude each. On Tuesday Charles Nicholls was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour for stealing and reissuing a number of common law stamps with intent to defraud. For stealing two portmanteaus from the Great Northern Railway station—one of them the property of Mr. Brand, son of the Speaker of the House of Commons—George Howell was adjudged to suffer eight years' penal servitude. James May was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for embezzling money belonging to a silver lead mining company, of which he was secretary; and William Opperman, to a year's hard labour for the theft of some yards of cloth. On Wednesday Frederick William Drake, a boy of fourteen years, was found guilty of wounding his father while asleep with intent to murder him, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. John Stonestreet and Joseph Drinkwater, two bricklayers' lads, were on Wednesday convicted of murdering an old woman at Southall, and were sentenced to death. Herbert George Herbert was convicted of feloniously wounding Anne Indermaur at Ely-place, Southwark, and sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. Andrew Munro, said to have been formerly an officer in her Majesty's service, who pleaded guilty last session to a charge of forging an acceptance to a bill of exchange for £1500, was brought up for sentence. Judgment was respite last session in the expectation that the prisoner would have restored some portion of the money. Nothing, however, had been done; and the Common Serjeant now sentenced him to twelve months' hard labour. Mr. William Sanderson, who had been convicted, on the previous day, of stealing a quantity of gas belonging to the London Gaslight Company, by means of fixing an apparatus to the main pipe in his premises and thus obtaining the gas without the knowledge of the company, was brought up for judgment, on Thursday, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

A reward of £50 has been offered for the discovery of the perpetrators of a daring burglary on the night of Wednesday week at Shermanbury House, Sussex, when a large quantity of plate and valuables were carried off. Documents and valuables worth several thousand pounds have since been discovered in a field near the mansion, being part of the booty carried off.

A penalty of £5 and costs, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment, was on Monday imposed at Liverpool on a butcher named Samuel Jones, who had exp. osed for sale a beast that had succumbed to cancer and dropsy. Jones's defence was that the beast came to him "on commission."

Three men, named Wilton, Stallwood, and Allen, were charged at Birmingham, on Monday, with rattening at the *Birmingham Morning News* office on Saturday. A piece of metal had been found on the printing-machine, one of Hoe's ten feeders, so placed that any attempt to commence work must have seriously injured the machine. Stallwood turned Queen's evidence, and the prosecution against Allen was withdrawn. The other prisoner, who had recently been discharged from the *News*, was committed for trial.

Lord Deas, the presiding Judge, was presented with a pair of white gloves at the Circuit Court at Aberdeen yesterday week, there being no cases for trial.

Cases of attempted murder and cruelty have been before the courts. Henry Wainwright and Alice Day were again brought up at Southwark, on Tuesday, charged with being in possession of the mutilated remains of an unknown woman. Day was discharged before any evidence had been taken, the prosecution stating that they knew nothing against her. Several witnesses, relatives of Harriet Lane, were examined as to identity, and they all declared most positively that the remains found in the parcels were hers. Wainwright was remanded till Oct. 5.



EVENING AT GENOA.



EVENING AT GENOA.

The scene on the Molo Vecchio of this famous old Italian seaport and sovereign city of the Middle Ages, when the coolness of the evening, with a soft breeze over the Mediterranean, tempts the gossiping townswomen to an *al fresco* party of indolent sociability, has been chosen for the subject of artistic delineation. It is full of character and costume; those Ligurian dames and damsels of the working class being still faithful to the ancient style of dress, with their long *mezzaro*, or scarf, of printed calico, displaying several gaudy colours, wrapped across their bosoms, and commonly with their well-formed bare feet and sturdy ankles shown in easy freedom of movement below the petticoat skirts. The women of the middle class of Genoa carry large fans, and wear a graceful summer head-dress, consisting of a muslin scarf pinned to the hair and falling over the neck and shoulders, and they put on a bonnet in winter; but these thrifty wives of sailors, fishermen, or *facchini* content themselves with a simple cap or handkerchief. They spin linen thread with the primitive distaff, which serves quite as well as the crochet-needle of a fine lady to keep the hands and eyes amused while tongue and brain find ceaseless employment in the flow of neighbourly talk. The familiar speech of these people between themselves is a language peculiar to the Riviera, and perfectly distinct from Italian or French, bearing, indeed, some resemblance to that of the Piedmontese, on the other side of the Maritime Alps. But the Genoese are very tenacious of their provincial habits and manner of life.

THE WAR IN SPAIN.

Since the capture of Seo d'Urgel, in Catalonia, where the Carlist General Lizzagaray was forced to surrender, with the fighting Bishop of that diocese, the chief remaining interest of the war has returned to the Basque Provinces. Don Carlos, or King Charles VII. as he is styled by his partisans, is at present near Elisondo, north of Pampeluna, towards the frontier; but the headquarters of his military forces, now under the command of Dorregaray, are still fixed at Estella. Don Carlos has recently made a tour along the sea-coast in those parts, between St. Sebastian and Santander, which are held by detachments of his army. The town of Motrico and other places on that coast have suffered greatly from bombardment by the frigate *Vittoria*, but supplies for the Carlists are now and then landed. In their old positions near Hernani and San Marcos, above St. Sebastian, the Carlists are yet enabled to make a defence, but the Alfonsists have occupied Oyarzun. We have received from Mr. Irving Montagu, lately at St. Sebastian, a few sketches of the incidents of campaigning experience which he has observed in that neighbourhood. The following are his notes upon them:—

"Of the few incidents which I have jotted down perhaps the less I say the better. I hope they may to some extent speak for themselves. The officer refreshing the inner man at the front is an everyday character whom one meets at all the outposts; nor can one pass many hours at the advance line without meeting the mountain guides so invaluable to the Alfonsist troops in helping them with their artillery out of the innumerable difficulties into which lowlanders usually fall in high latitudes. There is a touching significance about 'the dead men's muskets' which is curiously sad, since every day men may be met who are carrying the muskets of their dead comrades back to their several armories, since they, having given up 'the pomp and circumstance of war,' have thrown them by for ever.

"One of the most picturesque scenes is the moment when the long artillery train of wagons and guns comes past the various outposts on their return from a hard day's fighting at the front. The guard turn out and line the barricaded mountain passes, returning with interest the attack of their assailants. Many women and others connected with the canteens crouch behind all convenient walls and defences; and all eyes are turned very naturally to the left, in expectation of that file or volley firing which is sure to worry the train considerably before they reach St. Sebastian. This sketch was taken at Oriamendi.

"A diligence, with the Madrid mail, leaves St. Sebastian twice a day, to convey news from the outer world to Hernani; and when last at the front it was my fortune to witness one of the daily attacks made upon it by the Carlists entrenched in the valley below Oriamendi. Three soldiers were unfortunately killed on this occasion; but, in the ordinary way, although the tumbledown old vehicle itself may be peppered pretty considerably, the passengers escape unhurt, as the rattling fire of the Carlist skirmishers proves ineffectual. On the particular occasion I refer to, however, an unexpected number came to the front, and almost overpowered the guard who held the road."

The Dingwall obelisk, Ross-shire, has been discovered to be a monument erected to the memory of George, first Earl of Cromarty.

Mr. Cobbett and Mr. Serjeant Spinks, the members for Oldham, addressed a crowded meeting of their constituents, on Thursday week, in the Townhall. Councillor Neild presided.

The Rev. Dr. Porter, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church, has issued a pastoral letter appointing to-morrow (Sunday) as a day of special thanksgiving for the abundant harvest.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

The inquest on the bodies of the ten marines who were drowned off Plymouth by the sinking of a paddle-boat was concluded last week, the jury returning a verdict to the effect that the disaster was caused by the negligence of Colonel-Commandant Penrose and Staff-Sergeant George, but that Corporal Furness was not to blame in the matter. It was requested that a representation should be made to the Admiralty as to the hardship of the widows not being allowed a pension. A second separate inquiry into the disaster was followed by a verdict of "Homicide by misadventure." The rider censuring Colonel Penrose and Sergeant George which had been attached to the former verdict was in this case omitted.

The inquest on the two brothers who were killed by the collision between the *Edith* and *Duchess of Sutherland* steamers off Holyhead, on Sept. 8, terminated last Saturday. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," but disagreed upon the addendum to the finding, which attributed blame to Captain Beaumont, of the *Duchess of Sutherland*, in entering the harbour at too great a speed when the signal signifying that a steamer was coming out was shown.

A telegram from Melbourne makes known the loss of the *Cambridgeshire* on her way from London to Sydney. The *Cambridgeshire* was built in 1873, and her owner is Mr. G. Marshall, of Philpot-lane, London. It is believed that there was no loss of life.

The steam-ship *J. E. McConnel*, of London, which arrived on Sunday in South Shields harbour from Rotterdam, reported that on the previous day she ran down and sank the fishing-smack *What's That* to You, of Grimsby. The crew of five men were picked up and landed in safety at North Shields.

News has reached the *Globe* of the breakdown of the machinery of her Majesty's ship *Dart*, while on her passage from Montevideo to Paysander, the coupling of her main shaft having broken. It will be necessary for her to proceed to Rio de Janeiro to be docked and repaired.

Judgment was given on Monday at the Board of Trade inquiry, held at the Greenwich Police Court, into the circumstances of the loss of the *John Tennant*, a steamer of 1455 tons, which went ashore near Cape Finisterre. The Court considered that the loss arose from a want of care in ascertaining the courses the vessel had run, and from a neglect to heave the lead. They therefore suspended the certificate of the master, Captain Roland D. Stiegel, for twelve months.

The English steamer *Cognac*, homeward bound, and the Spanish steamer *Beatrix*, outward bound, were in collision on Sunday morning, in a fog, off the Skerries. The *Cognac* was cut down below the water-line, but, being built in water-tight compartments, succeeded in reaching the Mersey and docking. The *Beatrix* put into Holyhead with bow damaged.

A telegram has been received by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company stating that the *Sunda*, while on her voyage from Hong Kong to Yokohama, struck upon a rock off Turnabout Island at noon on the 14th inst. The mails, passengers, and crew were sent to Shanghai per *Geelong*. A later telegram states that the ship was beached on Station Island, that only the fore compartment was damaged, and that appliances for floating would be sent out.

During the past week several persons have been drowned while bathing.

A page named Gaskin, employed at a young ladies' academy at Nottingham, has killed himself by hanging. It is supposed that he had been trying an experiment which he had been reading about in a penny novel.

A tuiery at Spring Vale blast-furnace, near Wolverhampton, burst on Saturday while some workmen were emptying out the cinders and clearing it for the next charge. One man was killed, and three others died soon after.

Harrison Palfreman, the driver of the express which ran into the excursion-train at the Kildwick station of the Midland Railway on the 28th ult., was committed for trial, on Saturday, at the Slipton Petty Sessions, on a charge of manslaughter. He had previously been committed for trial on a similar charge by the coroner for the district.

Upon the London and Harwich excursion-train, on the Great Eastern Railway, reaching Colchester on Saturday, three passengers, hurrying to get into the refreshment-room, jumped out of the train whilst it was in motion. One of them, John Newman, of 31, White Lion-street, Bishopsgate, sprang in the opposite direction to that in which the train was going, fell between two carriages, and was killed.

On Monday afternoon a railway accident occurred at the Shelwick junction, about two miles from Hereford, on the Great Western line, a train for Shrewsbury, which leaves Hereford at 12.10 p.m., running into a goods-train which was waiting for the line to be clear. The engine and two or three carriages of the passenger-train were thrown off the line. The goods brake-van was smashed, and several of the passengers were injured.

An inquest was held at St. Thomas's Hospital, on Monday, respecting the death of Charles Hardman, aged eighteen years, who died of hydrophobia. At the beginning of this month he complained of feeling unwell, and, as he began to suffer very much in his head and refused to take his meals, he was removed to St. Thomas's Hospital, where he got worse and

refused to eat or drink. He died in a few days. A verdict was returned in accordance with this evidence.

Mr. Cornwallis West, the Lord-Lieutenant of Denbigh, opened a new temperance-hall at Wrexham, on Monday.

The *Athenaeum* announces that Mr. Smith has been directed by the trustees of the British Museum to resume his excavations at Nineveh, and he expects to start for the East early next month.

A fête was held on Monday, by permission of Mr. Augustus Smith, in the grounds of Park Hill House, Streatham, in aid of the funds of the Railway Servants' Orphanage. Mr. Smith, who presided, said that, between £4000 and £5000 having been collected, a temporary home had been established at Derby in which thirteen children were now located. It was stated that the only railway company which had contributed was the Taff Vale, which had given £5.

The *Academy* states that there exists at St Mark's Library, at Venice, a manuscript in the handwriting of John Locke, consisting of notes on medical subjects, which is the more curious if, as has been said, Locke was averse from allowing it to be known that he once intended to practise medicine. It further states that the French National Library has acquired, for 34,000*fr.*, the books which belonged to Montaigne. They consist of admirable sixteenth-century editions, splendidly bound, and stamped with M. de Montaigne's cipher, besides a large number of volumes of notes from the hand of the famous moralist. The study of these books will render it possible to trace without difficulty the sources of all the anecdotes, innumerable quotations, and obscure allusions with which Montaigne teems, and to give us a really critical edition of the "Essays."

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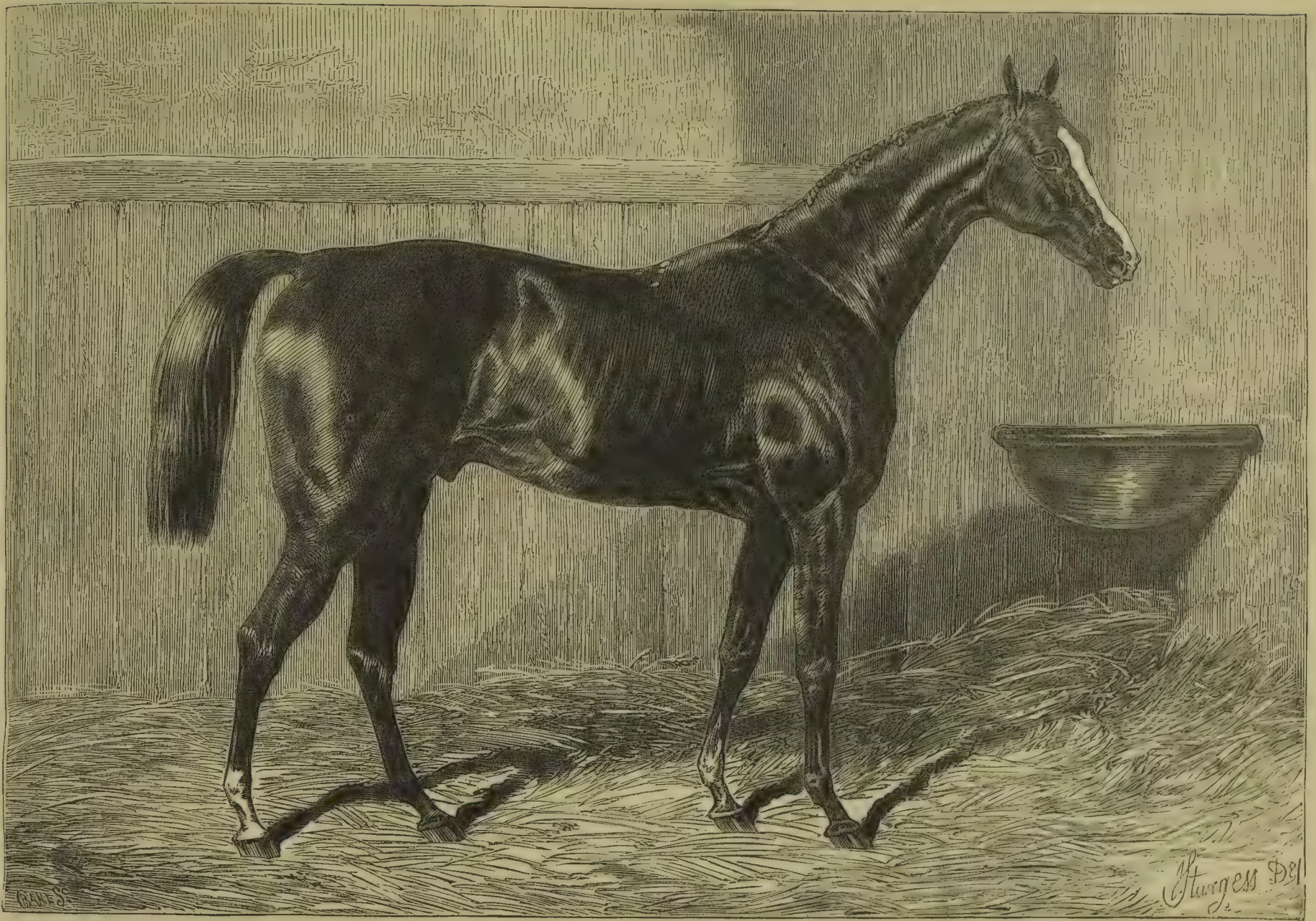
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CRAIG MILLAR, THE WINNER OF THE ST. LEGER.



THE INMAN ATLANTIC STEAM-SHIP CITY OF BERLIN.

WINNER OF THE ST. LEGER.

The annual racing "event" at Doncaster, on Wednesday week, though duly recorded in our last account of "National Sports," is worthy of an Illustration—that is to say, an engraving of the winning horse. Craig Millar, which belongs to Mr. Stirling Crawford and was ridden by Chaloner, is a chestnut colt by Blair Athol from Miss Roland, by Fitzroland, son of Orlando, by Touchstone. As Blair Athol is a son of Stockwell, the winner has the fashionable cross of Stockwell with Touchstone mares, though not in the first degree. Craig Millar ran very creditably as a two-year-old, and when he made his debut in the July Stakes finished second to Camballo, beating Balfe, who was second to him in the St. Leger; but in the Chesterfield Stakes at the same meeting Balfe turned the tables on him. He did not there even obtain a place, Dreadnought being second and Claremont third. Craig Millar then beat Telescope for the Molecomb Stakes at Goodwood, and afterwards secured the Buckenham Stakes at the Newmarket First October Meeting. He was beaten by Mirilfor, Earl of Dartrey, and others, for a rich sweepstakes a fortnight later; but wound up the season successfully by defeating Moriturus and three others for a similar prize at the Houghton Meeting. Craig Millar was one of the favourites for the Two Thousand Guineas, but ran very badly, so that his owner did not think it worth while to start him for the Derby. He ran against Bay of Naples at Ascot, and then beat Earl of Dartrey for a sweepstakes at Goodwood. His victory of the St. Leger was very easily achieved, Balfe being three clear lengths in his rear, while Earl of Dartrey was a good third.

THE CITY OF BERLIN STEAM-SHIP.

The City of Berlin is the newest and largest of the noble fleet of the Inman Steam-Ship Company, of Liverpool. She was built at Greenock by Messrs. Caird and Co., iron shipbuilders and engineers. She is the largest mercantile steam-ship afloat, except the Great Eastern. She measures 488 ft. in length between perpendiculars, and 520 ft. in length over all; her moulded width is 44 ft., and she is 37 ft. in depth to the spar deck, with a depth of 19 ft. to the tonnage deck. She has four decks—the spar and main decks, the lower deck, and the orlop deck. Her gross measurement is 5490 tons, but the builders' measurement is 4634 tons, and the register tonnage 3139 tons, while the measurement under the tonnage deck is 2614 tons.

This immense ship is propelled by a pair of inverted direct-acting compound high and low pressure engines of 900-horse power, nominal, but capable of being worked up to five times that amount of power. On her trial-trip at the measured mile she indicated 5200-horse power; her average speed in four trials was $14\frac{1}{2}$ knots an hour. The low-pressure cylinder of the engines is 120 in. and that of the high-pressure cylinder is 72 in. in diameter, with a piston stroke of 5 ft. 6 in. They are supplied with steam by twelve boilers, which are heated by thirty-six furnaces. The provision for stoking is in every way admirable, ample means being adopted to ensure ventilation in the furnace-room and in every portion of the vessel. The boilers are so arranged that any number of them can be cut off.

Great strength of construction has been provided for. The ship has extra keelsons, and her ribs and beams are of unusual strength. The main-deck, covered with wood, is of strong iron plating, stretching from stem to stern and from side to side of the vessel, securely riveted to every beam and rib of the vessel; and her spar-deck is iron-plated nearly all through, conferring an immense resisting power in every direction. There are eight strong watertight iron bulkheads, which reach from the keel up to the main-deck, dividing the hull into nine watertight compartments.

Like all the steamers of the Inman line, the City of Berlin is ship-rigged, and is capable of carrying a very large spread of canvas—sufficient, indeed, should any accident occur to her propeller or other machinery, to enable her to rank as a high-class sailing-ship. She is steered by the patent steam steering apparatus, invented by Mr. J. Macfarlane Gray, which is placed in front of the chart-room, immediately under the eye of the captain or other officer in charge. All directions and orders are given by an electric telegraph worked upon the bridge, communicating directly with the wheel-house or the engine-room, and furnished with a "tell-tale" which shows exactly how the order has been understood and acted on. In addition to the steam steering gear, there is a steering apparatus on the most approved principles in a wheel-house at the stern of the vessel. This is to be used in case of accident to the steam apparatus.

The interior arrangements are worthy of one of the first passenger steamers belonging to the port of Liverpool. The City of Berlin has ample accommodation for 1700 passengers: 200 first-class or saloon passengers and 1500 intermediate and steerage passengers, besides a crew of 150, all told. The saloon is amidship, a position which experience has shown to add greatly to the comfort of passengers. This is a noble apartment, 44 ft. in length by 42 ft. in width. It is divided into three spans by two ranges of handsome walnut columns surmounted by gilt Corinthian capitals. The ends of the saloon are fitted with mirrors, the sides panelled with walnut and richly decorated; the ceiling is white and gold, with an elegant cupola skylight. The vestibule, at the foot of the companion-stair, is divided by a curtain, which forms a handsome apartment, lofty and well-lighted, with a circular end of polished teak enlivened with gold mouldings. There is a separate ladies' cabin and a comfortable smoking-room. The state-rooms or sleeping-apartments for saloon passengers are most commodious. Each berth has an electric bell, communicating with the steward's room, and with a numbered indicator showing from which berth the bell was rung. The accommodation, also, for intermediate and steerage passengers is of a superior description. The ship carries an experienced surgeon, and is fitted with two hospitals—one for each sex. She carries ten large boats, eight of which are life-boats of the most approved construction. She is furnished with water-tanks capable of containing 20,000 gallons, has two sets of distilling apparatus equal to the production of 100 gallons per hour. There is an unlimited supply of life-buoys. Altogether, the City of Berlin is in every respect a magnificent ocean-going steam-ship.

The Maynooth Synod has concluded its sittings, which lasted three weeks. Cardinal Cullen delivered an allocution, and congratulated the synod upon the great unanimity and moderation which prevailed. Their decrees would be submitted, as a matter of course, to the Holy See, and could not be published until they had received the sanction of the Pope. Much had been done to promote the great work of education and to assist in bringing up the youth of the country in the fear and love of God. Their statutes were calculated to make Ireland what she once had been—an island of saints and a seminary of learning. The statutes of Thurles were not interfered with by the decrees passed at this synod, which were drawn up with a view to counteract the spread of rationalism and infidelity, and to prevent the apostles of rationalism from gaining control of the education of youth.

THE EIGHTY-ONE-TON GUN.

The proof trials of this enormous piece of ordnance took place yesterday week at the butts near Woolwich Arsenal. A large number of Government officials and general visitors were present. Among the former were General Campbell, R.A., Director of Artillery and Stores; Colonel Younghusband, R.A., Superintendent Royal Gun Factories; Major Maitland, R.A., Assistant Superintendent; Mr. R. S. Fraser, Deputy Assistant Superintendent; Colonel Field, Royal Carriage Department; and Major W. H. Noble, R.A., Secretary to the Experimental Committee. General D'Aguilar, Commandant of the garrison, and other officers of distinction, were among the spectators. The proof was under the charge of Major Maitland, Mr. M'Kinlay, the proof-master, carrying out the details.

The 81-ton gun, so called, weighs at the present time very nearly eighty-two tons; but this weight will ultimately be reduced to about eighty-one tons after it has undergone a final process of boring. The gun consists of an inner tube of Firth's steel, having a bore 24 ft. in length, with a primary calibre of $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. It is rifled with eleven grooves of the usual Woolwich pattern—that is, having a gaining twist from 0 to 1 in thirty-five calibres. The bore will be increased to 16 in. after it has undergone a series of trials with its present diameter of $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. The steel tube will then have a mean thickness of 4 in. The cascable is of steel, 26 in. in length and 20 in. in diameter, and is screwed into the inner coil close home to the steel tube. On the outside of the breech end of the steel tube is the inner coil, which is 10.5 in. thick, and outside this coil is shrunk on the outer or trunnion coil, which is 13.5 in. thick, and brings the outside diameter of the gun at the breech end to 6 ft. The trunnions are each 16 in. in diameter and 10 in. in length. The front edge of the trunnion coil overlaps another coil known as the 1 B coil, which extends backwards over the inner coil. The diameter of the gun at the point where the trunnion coil terminates is 54.5 in., and at the point where the 1 B coil terminates it is 37.5 in. From that point the fourth coil extends forwards for an external distance of 56.43 in., where the outer diameter is further reduced to 32.3 in. The fifth or muzzle coil extends forwards 87.7 in., the external diameter at the muzzle being 25 in., and the extreme length over all being 26 ft. 9 in. Each of the coils is arranged so as to overlap and underlie—or, in other words, to lock into the coil immediately preceding it, thus rendering the built-up structure as homogeneous as possible. The gun is loaded at the muzzle.

The gun is mounted for proof on a sleigh or carriage composed mainly of iron—portions of the cheeks only being of wood—and carried on two six-wheeled bogie-trucks. The bogies are pivoted under the sleigh by centre-pins working in square iron blocks, having springs fore and aft of each block. These springs consist of plates of vulcanised indiarubber alternating with plates of steel; similar springs are placed underneath and fore and aft of the trunnion bearings. The sleigh, designed by Mr. H. Butler, of the Royal Carriage Department, weighs about 40 tons, and, with its 82-ton burden, is placed on a pair of rails, laid on an incline, about 35 yards long, commencing at 1 in 40 and terminating in a steeper gradient. The incline rises to the rear of the gun, so as to check the recoil on firing. The firing-point is 200 ft. from the butt, which is composed of a bank of sand about 60 ft. thick, with 75 ft. of earth backing to the rear. The powder used in the trials was $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. pebble powder, but it is not certain that this powder will eventually be adopted for the gun. It is possible that a different powder may be adopted for each calibre in the service.

The first round was fired at 11.20 a.m. with a powder charge of 170 lb., and a flat-headed projectile weighing 1258 lb., besides the gas check, which weighs 15 lb. The gas check is a gun-metal disc, with a thickened rim, and it is screwed on to the base of the shot, the explosion of the powder causing it to expand and fit into the grooves of the gun, and thus to prevent the erosion which commonly occurs in rifled guns from the action of the gases in the grooves. The gun was fired by electricity; and the report of the discharge was less heavy than was generally expected. On examining the gun after firing it was found to have had a recoil of 30 ft. up the incline. The maximum play of the trunnion and bogie springs had been 3-10ths of an inch vertically and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. horizontally. The muzzle velocity (corrected), as taken by Major Noble, was 1393 ft. per second, the pressure in the powder-chamber as recorded by the crusher gauge being 24.2 tons per square inch, and that at the base of the projectile as recorded by another crusher gauge 19.4 tons per square inch. The projectile ploughed a deep furrow in the sand, and was recovered near the surface 45 ft. from the face of the bank. The gas check had taken well to the grooves, but was crumpled back by the resistance of the sand. Upon the discharge of the gun a large and very perfect smoke-ring left the muzzle directly after the projectile, and shot up nearly vertically into the air, retaining its form and continuing its rapid flight for about a minute, causing a sustained noise very similar to that of a small shell passing through the air.

The crusher gauge having been extracted, the gun was loaded with a powder charge of 190 lb. of powder and a projectile weighing 1259 lb. The gun is loaded from a travelling crane, the powder being raised to the muzzle in a copper cradle and rammed home with a loading-rod 27 ft. long and formed of 3 in. diameter steel shafting, with a gun-metal head. The shot is also raised by the crane, and each projectile took about a dozen men to push it well home to the powder. The second round was fired at 12.35, and the results were a recoil of 32 ft. up the incline and a maximum vertical play of the springs of 3-10ths of an inch, with a maximum horizontal travel of $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. The muzzle velocity was 1423 ft. per second, the pressure in the powder-chamber 22.3 tons per square inch, and that on the shot 18.2 tons per square inch. The shot had penetrated 40 ft. into the sand, and was found at a depth of 6 ft. from the surface. Round No. 3 was fired at 1.35 with 210 lb. of powder and a projectile weighing 1258 lb. The recoil was 36 ft., the maximum vertical play of springs 3-10ths of an inch, and the maximum horizontal travel $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. The muzzle velocity was 1475 ft., the pressure in the powder-chamber being 24.8 tons per inch, and that on the base of the shot 19.8 tons. The shot penetrated the sand for a distance of 40 ft., and at a depth of 6 ft. from the surface, being, in fact, stopped by shot No. 2, which had not been dislodged before the third round was fired.

The fourth round was fired at 3.25, with 220 lb. of powder and a shot weighing 1245 lb. The recoil was increased to 38 ft. 1 in., the maximum vertical play of the springs being $\frac{1}{2}$ in., and the horizontal travel 1 8-10ths in. The muzzle velocity was 1503 ft. per second; the pressure in the powder-chamber of the gun 22.2 tons, and that on the base of the shot 21.4 tons per square inch. The shot penetrated 36 ft. into the sand at a depth of 5 ft. from the surface. Round No. 5 was fired at 4.15, with 230 lb. of powder and a 1260 lb. projectile. The recoil from this shot was reduced to 37 ft. 1 in., showing that the springs were transmitting the motion to the mass of metal in the gun and carriage, or, in other words, that the motion was being absorbed by the weight. The maximum vertical play of the springs was three quarters of an inch, and the horizontal travel 1 8-10ths in. The muzzle velocity was 1550 ft. per second; the pressure in the chamber 29.6 tons,

and that on the shot 21.8 tons per square inch. The shot penetrated 43 ft. into the sand at a depth of 5 ft. from the surface. In this round a number of burning pebbles of powder were propelled from the gun over the butts, indicating that the 230 lb. charge was rather more than the gun could consume.

The sixth and final round for the day was fired at 4.55, with 240 lb. of powder and a projectile weighing 1258 lb. The recoil was this time brought up to 38 ft. 2 in., the vertical and horizontal play of the springs being the same as in the previous round—viz., $\frac{1}{2}$ in. and 1 8-10ths in. respectively. The muzzle velocity, too, was the same as in the last round—1550 ft. The pressure in the gas-chamber was 27.3 tons per square inch; that on the base of the shot over 24 tons. The shot penetrated the sand to a distance of 47 ft. at a depth of 5 ft. from the surface. Burning pebbles of powder were again projected forwards with the shot.

A close examination of the gun after each discharge failed to discover the slightest alteration in any of the joints, and the carriage worked admirably, rising gently and slowly up the incline after each discharge. In short, the weapon so far has proved a thorough success, and does high credit to the Royal gun factories. It is intended that, while other guns of this size are being manufactured to go on service in the ironclad fleet, the next four for the turrets of the Inflexible, this, the original gun, will be devoted to experiments for the benefit of science. The increased length of the bore of this gun is of material value, as it adds very considerably to the initial velocity of the projectile. The 35-ton guns, or "Woolwich infants," constructed with a view to their being loaded within the turrets, are found to be much too short. Guns in turrets are, however, now loaded from the outside, the muzzles being depressed so as to receive their charge under cover from the deck.

The large-grain powder now used in firing heavy guns was selected by a committee of which Colonel Younghusband, R.A., Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories, was president. This explosive can hardly be called powder; we should rather call it gun-cake, for each grain of it is a cube an inch and a half in diameter. The next operation will be to increase the size of the bore of the gun by regular gradations, and it is confidently expected that when the full dimensions and charge are reached the gun will be equal to the penetration of solid iron armour 24 in. thick, or a range of more than ten miles.

The sketches we present were made at the trials of this great gun on Friday week. They show a grain, or rather block, of the explosive compound; the operations of loading, putting in the charge of "gun-cake," and the shot; the appearance of the gun and butts instantly after the first discharge; and the exploit of a bold and nimble young gunner, by name Kiddle, who scrambled into the gun to fetch a loose piece of the rod used to extract the crusher-gauges. The locomotive steam-engine belonging to Woolwich Arsenal, which is named "The Gunner," had been used to draw the great gun, upon its sleigh or carriage, from the Royal Gun Factory. It has been taken back to the factory, this week, to be fitted with additional gauges, which are to record the exact amount of interior pressure from the firing of each charge in future trials.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN OCTOBER.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon will be situated a little to the left of Mercury, and to the right of Jupiter, on the evening of the 1st; to the right of Mars on the evening of the 7th, and to his left on the evening of the 8th. She is situated to the right of Saturn on the evening of the 9th, and to the left on the evening of the 10th; near Mercury and Jupiter on the 29th, and near Venus on the 30th. Her phases or times of change are:—

First Quarter on the	7th at 5 minutes after	4h. in the afternoon.
Full Moon	" 14th at 14 "	" 11 " afternoon.
Last Quarter	" 21st at 13 "	" 2 " afternoon.
New Moon	" 29th at 13 "	" 5 " morning.

She is nearest to the Earth on the afternoon of the 16th, and most distant on the afternoon of the 4th.

Mercury is an evening star, setting 26m. respectively after sunset on the 2nd, 7th, and 12th, 21m. on the 17th, 14m. on the 22nd; the planet setting on these days at 6h. 4m. p.m., 5h. 52m. p.m., 5h. 39m. p.m., 5h. 23m. p.m., and 5h. 6m. p.m. On the 29th the Sun and planet set together, and from this day to the end of the year the planet sets in daylight. He is near the Moon on the 1st, near Jupiter on the 5th, at his greatest eastern elongation (25 deg. 16 min.) on the 6th, stationary among the stars on the 18th, near Venus on the 25th, near Jupiter again this month on the 26th, near the Moon on the 29th, in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 30th, and in his ascending node at midnight on the 31st.

Venus is an evening star, setting on the 8th at 5h. 35m. p.m., or 13m. after sunset; on the 18th at 5h. 18m. p.m., or 18m. after sunset; on the 28th at 5h. 2m. p.m., or 23m. after sunset. She is near Jupiter on the 25th, and near the Moon on the 30th.

Mars is an evening star, setting on the 8th at 10h. 6m. p.m., or 4h. 44m. after sunset; on the 18th at 10h. 3m. p.m., or 5h. 3m. after sunset; on the 28th at 10h. 3m. p.m., or 5h. 24m. after sunset. He is due south on the 15th at 6h. 13m. p.m.; on the last day at 5h. 54m. p.m. He is nearest the Sun on the 4th, near the Moon on the 8th, and in quadrature with the Sun on the 23rd.

Jupiter is still an evening star, setting on the 8th at 6h. 8m. p.m., or 46m. after sunset; on the 18th at 5h. 33m. p.m., or 33m. after sunset, on the 28th at 4h. 58m. p.m., or 19m. after sunset. He is due south on the 15th at 0h. 48m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 1st, and again on the 29th.

Saturn sets on the 8th at 1h. 0m. a.m., or 5h. 14m. before sunrise; on the 18th at 0h. 20m. a.m., or 6h. 30m. before sunrise; on the 28th at 1h. 40m. p.m., or 7h. 1m. after sunset. He is due south in the middle of the month at 7h. 54m. p.m.; on the last day at 6h. 51m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 10th, and stationary among the stars on the 24th.

A free library at Stockport was opened, on Monday, by the Mayor of the borough. The library will contain 30,000 volumes, and a large portion of the space is already occupied.

The memorial stone of a Roman Catholic church was laid, on Monday, in the grounds of Sutton Place, near Guildford, the seat of Mr. F. H. Salvin, by the Right Rev. Dr. Danell, Bishop of Southwark, attended by the Very Rev. Dr. Crookall, Vicar-General, and several local priests.

The following are the candidates who have been successful in obtaining, in connection with the Science and Art Department, Royal exhibitions of £50 per annum each for three years, and free admission to the course of instruction at the undermentioned institutions:—1. The Royal School of Mines, Jermyn-street, London: John Gray, twenty-one, engineer, Strichen, N.B.; Frederick G. Mills, fourteen, student, London; Thomas E. Holgate, twenty, farmer, Blackburn. 2. The Royal College of Science, Dublin: C. C. Hutchinson, twenty-one, engineer, Leeds; Henry Hatfield, twenty, student, Stockport; Thomas Whittaker, eighteen, clerk, Accrington.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"Sir Walter Vivian all a summer's day gave his broad lawns until the set of sun up to the people." Who does not know the exquisite prologue to Tennyson's "Princess" by heart? and why have none of our foremost water-colour painters given us a picture of the scene at Vivian-place?—the happy country folk and the "patient leaders of their Institute," of which Sir Walter was patron; the man who "with knobs and wires and vials fired a cannon;" the "telescopes for azure views;" the groups of girls gathered in a circle, "whom the electric shock dislinked with shrieks and laughter;" the little electric steamer that paddled on the lake; the petty railway that ran, the dozen angry models which jetted steam, the fire-balloons, the fairy parachutes, and the twenty posts of telegraph that "flashed a saucy message to and fro between the mimic stations." Thus sport went hand in hand with science, "otherwise pure sport," for there was cricketing and a country dance, and "babies rolled about, like tumbled fruit in grass." Violins were even permitted, which struck up, twangling with "Soldier laddie." In the background should appear Vivian-place itself, that grand mansion "Greek set with vases," and on the pavement of its forecourt lay "carved stones of the Abbey ruin in the park."

Hospitable, enlightened, and kind-hearted noblemen and country gentlemen, glad to entertain their tenantry or their neighbours at proper times and seasons, are, happily, by no means rare among us; still we want a great many more Sir Walter Vivians, willing to give up their broad lawns, once a year or so, from morning till sunset, for the enjoyment of the people, and anxious to encourage the union of science and sport by allowing their humble guests to dance and to listen to the sound of fiddles as well as to the noise of cannon fired by electricity and the panting of clockwork steamers. Were this the case an estimable country clergyman, a "Dorset Rector," would not have occasion to write a letter to the newspapers denouncing those dull, stupid, but mischievous saturnalia into which the rural pleasure-fairs of our ancestors have degenerated. For myself, not having yet forgotten the Vicar of Wakefield in connection with his son Moses and the gross of green spectacles, I can with difficulty bring myself to speak ill of country fairs; but I have seen the world and marked its ways; I am old enough to remember all the enormities of "Bartlemy," of Greenwich, of Chalk Farm, and West-End fairs; and, so far as the rural districts are concerned, I would ask if there can be anything more revolting than the ribald spectacles known as "mops," "roasts," and "stattles"—fairs, ostensibly held for the hiring of servants, but which are in reality mere carnivals of horseplay, drunkenness, and vice? For the sake of the "Vicar" and of "Love in a Village," I grieve over the degradation of modern fairs. As a lover of the quaint and the curious, I lament the proximate extinction of the learned pig, the bearded lady, the giant, the dwarf, and the spotted girl; but there is no denying the sun at noonday, and it is impossible to doubt that the "Dorset Rector" has reason on his side in denouncing the majority of our existing "pleasure" fairs as detestable nuisances. It is for that reason that I wish to see the race of Sir Walter Vivians multiplied *ad infinitum*. It is fitting that disorderly fairs should be abolished; but we should give the people some innocent and cheerful sports instead.

I was a false prophet, it seems, as to the production of "Macbeth" on Saturday last. At the very last moment the performance was postponed until Saturday, Sept. 25; and, lest I should again fall into error, I shall be careful not to say anything more of Mr. Henry Irving until I have absolutely beheld him in the flesh on the Lyceum stage. I must bow, likewise, before the rebuke of a correspondent who gently but emphatically points out that had the performance or the criticisms thereupon been prolonged beyond the hour of midnight on Sept. 18 the Sabbath would have been infringed upon. I admit the impeachment and the hardihood of my assertion; but my *faux pas* may be partially condoned when I plead that for twenty years past I have been myself habitually and inevitably compelled to look upon one portion of Sunday in a secular light. So long as the public are *not* content to go without newspapers on Monday morning, journalists must work on Sunday. How would you like to have to wait until noon for your *Times*? There are journals in Scotland, I believe, the composers of which do not begin to work until past midnight of the Sabbath, that is to say, legally, on Monday morning; but the compromise is an imperfect one. The editing must have commenced many hours before twelve.

You may remember that, recently, when alluding to the competition ordered by the French Government for the production of a design for a new postage-stamp, I ventured to hint that, were I one of the competing artists, I would send in a neat little vignette representing a Sphinx as emblematic of the generally enigmatical and inscrutable aspect of French politics. The 431 drawings submitted have now been examined by a committee. There were to be three prizes, respectively of 1500*fr.*, 500*fr.*, and 300*fr.*; and the first has been awarded to a design symbolising "Peace and Commerce united, and reigning over the World." This drawing has been selected as the one to be actually engraved for the new stamp. Prize number two falls to a figure of France holding in one hand a cornucopia, and with the other resting on an escutcheon bearing the postal value; while the third and smallest prize of 300*fr.* is adjudged to a sketch of a female figure, undraped, but with a very large pair of wings, who bears aloft a torch, and is assumed to be "Thought disseminating Light." A very pretty conception; but that which concerns me is the odd fact that the base of the vignette is occupied by a couple of *Sphinxes*, looking ineffably mysterious, and with their claws resting on a coffer, which purports to emblematised the inviolable secrecy of the French Post-Office.

The "Markham Arabian," that more or less fabulous sire of our thoroughbreds, has cropped up in print during the week. It appears that Mr. Samuel Sydney, in his admirable and generally accurate "Book of the Horse," just published by Messrs. Petter and Galpin, stated that King James I. paid £500 for the "Markham Arabian." A correspondent of the *Times*, quoting the records of the Exchequer, shows this statement to be an error, and that King Jamie, in December, 1616, only disbursed £154 to "Master Markham" for his Arabian steed, together with £11 to the groom—total, £165. The correspondent might have added that great uncertainty still prevails among the learned in equine genealogy as to whether Markham's horse was an Arab or a barb from Morocco. "Stonehenge," by-the-way, says that the "Markham" came from Constantinople, and repeats the erroneous £500 story. In any case, the "Markham" proved to be good for nothing; and there is no proof of the slightest strain of his blood being extant in our thoroughbreds. Even the famous "Godolphin Arabian" never came from Araby the blest? He was also a barb, a present from the Emperor of Morocco to Louis XIV. The most aristocratic of our present racehorses may in some measure claim a republican descent; for, through the horse called "Matchem," the lineage of numbers of famous modern "cracks" can be

directly traced to Place's "White Turk;" and Mr. Place was studgroom to that terrible Turk of a Republican, Oliver Cromwell.—N.B. Most of the stories told about Cromwell's "Coffin mare" are myths.

To the *Academy* I am indebted for the information that Montaigne's library has been purchased for the sum of 34,000*fr.* for the National Library of France. The volumes are in splendid sixteenth-century bindings, stamped with the author's crest and cipher; and it is assumed that an examination of their contents will afford a clue to the source of the innumerable droll anecdotes, quaint quotations, and far-fetched allusions which abound in the immortal "Essays." I hope that this may prove to be the case, for a new and exhaustively critical edition of Montaigne is sadly needed. Few standard authors are so loudly praised as the good old Sire Michel; but few, for want of a glossary and notes, are so imperfectly understood.

G. A. S.

EDUCATION.

The Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education has addressed an application to the school boards in England and Wales for information upon the subject of private-adventure schools, a category which includes all schools conducted at the teachers' own risk and for their own emolument. The inquiry is divided under several heads—such as the number of and the accommodation afforded in schools of this class in different school-board districts when the Education Act first came into operation, the number and capacity of those which upon official inspection were passed as "efficient" for the purposes of school supply, and the number at present open, with their efficiency, sanitary condition, and daily attendance of scholars. Observations are further invited as to any manifest change in the number of these schools, as well as any suggestions that can be offered with regard to the best manner of overcoming the obstacles presented by schools of this description to the practical working of compulsory attendance.

Mr. R. A. Cross, M.P., Secretary of State for the Home Department, opened a bazaar at Orrell, near Wigan, on Tuesday, in aid of the building fund of St. Luke's School-Church, Orrell. The right hon. gentleman said, if they chose to do without school boards, they must remember that building schools was not everything, but they must see that the children attended them. Referring to the Agricultural Children Act, he said that because this Act did not compel the children's attendance the parents refused to send them. Parents had as great an obligation upon them to educate their children as to clothe and feed them, and if they did not do so they must be compelled by the State.

The Marquis of Hartington presided, on Tuesday, at the annual public meeting, in Nottingham, in connection with the movement for the extension of University teaching. In the course of his address on the occasion the noble Lord observed that it was intended more completely to organise the movement in the various towns in which it had taken root, and to extend and develop the system of lectures and classes which had been instituted. Within the last few years a great change had come over the spirit of our national Universities. No doubt there was a time when, in the absence of any external stimulus, something like a spirit of lethargy fell upon our seats of learning; but that was entirely changed. The University of Cambridge had taken the lead in this movement of the extension of University education; and it reflected the highest honour upon the young and energetic members of that University that they should have opened up for themselves this new field of usefulness, and had endeavoured to extend the advantages of higher education to large numbers of their countrymen who had hitherto had no opportunity of enjoying them. The University of Cambridge will have done much more than give a certain amount of higher instruction to a certain number of persons; it will call attention to and be the means of remedying one of the greatest blots at present existing in our educational system. Mr. Goschen, M.P., also spoke, expressing the conviction that all classes of the community would derive benefit from the movement. Resolutions were adopted in accordance with the objects for which the meeting was held.

Speaking at a meeting in Exeter, last Monday, in support of the movement initiated by the University of Cambridge for extending education, Mr. Mills, M.P., said it had struck him, as a member of the London School Board, how important and valuable it would be if there were some connection between the elementary schools of the country and the Universities. He hoped that the objects at which the present movement aimed might be attained. The existing state of matters was largely due to shallow, imperfect, and unsatisfactory education. Education should be made as perfect as possible, and means should be given to those who have the inclination to proceed somewhat further than is provided for in the elementary schools of the country.

Mr. Alfred Marten, M.P., invited the teachers of the elementary schools in the borough of Cambridge to a conference last Saturday to discuss the probable effect of the new code of the Committee of Council on Education and matters connected with the practical working of the schools. The hon. gentleman warmly advocated an extension of oral examination, especially in standards 2, 3, and 4. It had been pointed out to him that in the transition from the late to the new code there would be a considerable period of hardships and difficulties, and that the limitations in the matter of pupil-teachers to keep the register were too stringent. As to compulsory attendance, the question had arisen whether it would be desirable to vest in the municipal and other local authorities powers to compel children to attend in places where school boards did not exist. Statistics showed that any such measures would have a very large bearing, because there was a very great excess of elementary schools, not board schools, over board schools. Of course, compulsory powers were open to abuse, and there had been instances where more zeal than discretion had been shown. If, therefore, any such powers were conferred, means must be taken to prevent abuse; otherwise the local population would not support the measure. At the close of Mr. Marten's speech a discussion ensued, and the following resolutions were adopted:—1. That the qualifying number of attendances to make a child eligible for examination be 200. 2. That the examination in extra subjects imposed by the new code in the first examinations be lenient, as many children in their earlier education have not received instruction therein. 3. That the attendances of a scholar made at a school from which he removes be allowed to be reckoned with the attendances at the school to which he proceeds. 4. That it is desirable that Parliamentary power should be vested in the municipal or other local authorities where no school board exists to compel attendance of children at school. Mr. Marten was cordially thanked for bringing about the conference. The Rev. Dr. Campion, Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College, presided.

The Manchester School Board, on Thursday week, adopted a scheme for the administration of a fund to be raised by voluntary subscriptions for the establishment of exhibitions at

higher schools "for competition amongst boys and girls who are scholars at public elementary schools." The principal object of the scheme is to increase the supply of efficient pupil-teachers for the elementary schools. Miss Becker said the girls would have reason to be grateful to the board for the thoroughly impartial manner in which the scheme had been drawn up.

A deputation, headed by the Mayor of Birmingham, waited upon the Council of Queen's College, yesterday week, with reference to making provision at the college for the education of women students in medicine and surgery. It was understood that the deputation would endeavour to obtain the consent of the hospital authorities, and also to guarantee a sufficient amount to cover the fees in those cases where the professors declined to lecture to double classes; and would then have another interview with the council on the subject.

The South Dublin Union board of guardians have decided by a majority to avail themselves of the permissive power conferred by the National School Teachers' Act to contribute from the public rates towards the payment of the teachers' salaries. At Athy a similar proposition was rejected.

METEOROLOGY.

The meteorological committee, of the Royal Society, who are now intrusted with the superintendence of the meteorological duties formerly undertaken by a Government department, under the charge of Admiral Fitzroy, have issued their report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1874.

The committee, presided over by General Sir E. Sabine, R.A., K.C.B., are credited with a sum of £10,000, voted annually in the Estimates, for the administration of which they are wholly responsible. Their services are entirely gratuitous, although they hold meetings once a fortnight, or oftener when necessary.

Under the head of weather telegraphy, the committee give the following account of the British organisation for necessary telegraphic communications every morning and afternoon and the preparation of the daily weather report:—

The office receives, or would receive, were the Continental telegraphic communication and that with the Shetlands perfect, fifty-one reports every morning, and nine every afternoon, except on Sundays. The observations are taken on Sundays as on other days, but are not received at the Meteorological Office until Monday morning, when the report for Sunday is made out. The stations are situated along the entire coast of the Continent, from Christiansund, in lat. 63 deg. N., to Corunna, in lat. 43 deg. N., with four stations on the coast of the Baltic and one at Cape Sicié, in the Mediterranean. The system is, unfortunately, most defective along our own western coasts, owing to the imperfections of telegraphic communication in those thinly-peopled and mountainous districts. The only stations along the line in question are Valentia, Greencastle on Lough Foyle, Ardrossan, and Stormoway. The committee are not without hopes that they may be able to carry out the idea, proposed in their last report, of establishing a station at Mullaghmore, a low-lying point on the south side of Donegal Bay, not far from Sligo. The possibility of deriving benefit as regards the probable weather of these islands from constant reports from America has frequently been inserted in the newspapers and scientific journals, but the experience of the office, which for four years received daily reports free of charge from Heart's Content by the liberality of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, is not favourable to the idea of incurring expense for such a service. Not only was little benefit derived from such isolated and unsupported reports, but the subsequent study of the weather recorded in ships' logs has shown that atmospheric disturbances, though they may cross the Atlantic occasionally from shore to shore, in most instances undergo such changes in their progress that the fact of the severity of a storm on the coast of America is no gauge of its probable character when it arrives on our shores. The daily observations are taken at eight a.m., Greenwich time, and most of the telegrams arrive in London about nine o'clock, when the Intelligence Department of the Post Office extracts from them the portions required for its wind and weather reports. They are then at once transmitted to the office by the private wire. About two hours are required for their reduction, discussion, and the preparation of the daily weather report, copies of which are ready by about eleven a.m., and are at once supplied for the afternoon issue of several of the London papers.

A wind chart for the day is also drawn for the *Shipping Gazette*.

A brief telegraphic resumé of the weather is dispatched to the Marine Ministry in Paris, and, if necessary, telegraphic intelligence of storms or of atmospheric disturbance is sent to our own coasts and to foreign countries. Later in the day the foreign telegrams and subsequently the afternoon reports come in. The daily weather charts are drawn by noon and forwarded to the lithographers to be printed. The copies for postal distribution are received at the office at about 3.30 p.m. The total number of copies issued every day is about 530.

Mr. George Christie, lately the navigating lieutenant in command of the paddle-vessel *Pigmy*, has been tried at Portsmouth by court-martial, and dismissed from her Majesty's service with disgrace. He was charged with making false entries in his cash-book with regard to the receipt of money, and of improperly leaving his ship.

The Thunderer returned to her moorings on Thursday week, after a final trial of Sir W. Armstrong's hydraulic machinery, which had been fitted to the two 38-ton guns. Some fifty rounds were fired while the ship was under steam, and the target was struck at various distances, the shot being 700 lb. and the charge of powder 110 lb. The whole of the cleaning, loading, running in and out, elevating and depressing is accomplished by means of the apparatus, which worked without a hitch of any sort.

"A Retail Coffee Dealer" writes to the *Times*:—"May one who has had long experience in the preparation of coffee be allowed to answer the questions asked in the article reprinted from the *World*? First, as to roasting, it is quite impossible to do it uniformly in an open vessel; the berries require constant turning, and I have found that a globe with a double motion (the same as that of our earth), when exposed to an equal heat, the most perfect way; second, as to grinding, pestle and mortar make it too fine, and the ordinary steel mills do not sufficiently pulverise it; a stone mill (the same as flour millers use) is better than either. Third, I indorse every word that is said as to the proper vessel for making it; there is nothing to be compared to the simple percolating pot. I would only add, drink it as soon as it is made. Lastly, as to the quality of the coffee, there need be no alarm about that. A portion of our large supply from Ceylon is as fine this year as I have ever seen, while the Mysore and Jamaica that come to this market are far superior to Bourbon and Martinique. The dealer must indeed be a 'blunderer' who cannot supply finer coffee in London than is to be obtained in any other city in Europe."





Selling fish by dutch auction Calais

Driving pigs to market

a fraternal kiss, Bruges.

Cabman, Ghent

Church Door, Ghent

E.K.D.

Milk cart, Ghent.

Les petites Sœurs noires, Ghent.

Outside a houlteriers shop Aix la Chapelle

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

The social position which Sir Wilfrid Lawson occupies would seem at times to cause some clashing with his anti-liquor mission. At any rate, some people, and certainly those belonging to his peculiar fellowship, may have rubbed their eyes when they saw a statement that the champion of teetotalism had acted as chairman at a "champagne lunch." Nevertheless, there was Sir Wilfrid giving out toast after toast, like any common mortal, and by his speeches doing what few men could have done to promote conviviality, which involves the filling and emptying of glasses, instead of, as might have been expected, by the sternness of his demeanour and the asceticism of his conduct in regard to viands and seductive drinks, acting as a moral check on proceedings which from his point of view must have been almost an orgy. But the occasion was one on which country gentlemen and farmers were in perfect harmony and sympathy; for it was a feast, so to speak, in honour of the golden bullock, which they all idolise. There had been, and was going to be continued—no doubt with greater spirit after the champagne lunch—a sale of shorthorns. Inspired by the theme, Sir Wilfrid Lawson was eloquent as well as humorous, and brim-full of shorthorn lore. Not without reason, looking to recent sales, he pronounced this to be not a bad stock, and one rising in the market. He stated a curious fact—that shorthorns were divided into two parties, each having, to the initiated, distinctive points of character, though he himself could not perceive any greater difference than that between Whigs and Tories of the present day. Possibly there might have been a latent sarcasm in his closing observation, that breeders of shorthorns were going to stick to the business till they filled their pockets, and then retire like gentlemen on the profits of farming; but at any rate this remark was received with uproarious appreciation, some of the effervescence of which might perhaps have been caught from champagne.

Of late Mr. Gladstone, in a quiet way, has been illustrating his character, and showing how wide and comprehensive are his sympathies; for he who not so long ago astonished the world by the variety and daring of his statesmanship has been discussing, with the individual earnestness which belongs to him, primary education and the condition of labourers, for the benefit of his humble neighbours. How he dealt with these questions may be taken for granted, while a word may be said of a special development of a fancy of his. While awaiting the advent of the hour when he was to meet the good folk of Hawarden, he happened to encounter a mighty tree which was marked for felling. Giving way to one of his ruling passions, he straightway seized an axe, and grappled with it, as if it had been an Established Church; and though it was tough and stalwart and exhibited great powers of inert resistance, in time, and by assiduity, he triumphed, and had the satisfaction of seeing a long-rooted, wide-spreading, grand structure, prostrate and shattered before him, a testimony to his physical powers, and a type of his political proclivities.

Up to the last day of the Session of this year Mr. Henley continued his practice of being one of the earliest, one of the most constant, and one of the latest sitters in the House. Ever and anon he would intervene in a debate with some keen criticism or some astute suggestion, palpably evoked by the progress of the discussion, and this to the great astonishment of those who knew that, owing to defective hearing, scarcely a tithe of what is said can reach his intelligence. This is really surprising; for his regular and persistent attendance in his place can be accounted for. As one of the Judges who was engaged in the Tichborne trial said, on being condoled with on the long sittings he had to go through, "One must always be somewhere;" and, the House of Commons being the most equably ventilated apartment in the world, and the seat which Mr. Henley occupies by prescription having a strong family likeness to an easy-chair, he may be almost as comfortable there as anywhere, with the advantage of something occurring from time to time to interest him. But it is evident that the Session has had its effect upon him, for he was unable to attend the earlier meetings of members and constituents in Oxfordshire; and, though he was present at one last week, he owned that he was at last an old man, and his speech, though genial and pointed, was in some sort a valediction.

On a day in the last Session Sir Charles Dilke made a most telling and interesting speech, wherein he showed that certain Parliamentary and other boroughs were still obnoxious to the epithet which was so rife in the days of the first Reform Bill, and were yet, in the fullest sense of the term, "rotten." One of his most crying examples was the ducal borough of Woodstock. When the laughs and jeers which the narrative of the peccadilloes and anomalies of the place caused had subsided, there rose, on the Ministerial side of the House, a youthful member who with preternatural gravity began a speech which, on the face of it, appeared to be a miracle of rhetorical skill. For, instead of directly defending the peculiar customs of Woodstock, he point blank admitted the existence of every one of them; and then, with what was taken for inimitable irony, showed that they were all unmitigated blessings and carefully to be preserved. Each item was dwelt upon, and that in such a way as that the whole speech was accompanied by a chorus of the heartiest and most genuine laughter. Such an apparent success had not occurred in the present Parliament; and Lord Randolph Churchill, by the grace of his father, the Duke of Marlborough, representative of Woodstock, was a marked man. Consequently, when next he claimed the attention of the House, expectation prevailed to the utmost. But, lo! it proved that the gravity which, in his former speech, was supposed to be ironical, was genuine; that all he had then said was bonâ-fide, and not sarcasm; and that which had been taken for the acme of humour was all a delusion; and therefore there will be no more attraction in the deliverances of Lord Randolph Churchill. This is said apropos of a speech which he pronounced at an agricultural meeting a few days ago, which possessed the characteristics of his second effort in the House, and which could by no means have been mistaken for a humorous production.

Of a recent meeting of Liberals at Newcastle-on-Tyne Mr. Sullivan, in writing to excuse his absence, said that such a gathering was the beginning of a romantic union between the English and the Irish peoples. It was a curious compound. There was Mr. Stevenson, M.P. for South Shields, who appeared for commerce; Sir Arthur Monck, M.P. for Durham, who (as far as a Baronet could do so) appeared for the aristocracy; Mr. Burt, M.P. for Morpeth, was a genuine representative of the working class; while to Mr. Biggar, M.P. for Cavan, was committed the representation of Irishmen. If his countrymen are content to accept this gentleman as the fitting type of themselves no one can gainsay them, and doubtless he must be accepted in that character, but some cynical people might be surprised at the selection.

The Home Secretary has been making a rather interesting appearance at a bazaar in furtherance of the building of a church and schools at Orrell, near Wigan. People parliamentary know how Mr. Cross worked last Session; and now he declares that, though he may need rest, change of work is nearly sufficient for him. What he said will further the progress of the movement in favour of compulsory education.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Chief among the numerous prize-meetings and inspections held last week are the following:—

The annual regimental prize-meeting of the 2nd City of London, at the Rainham ranges, was brought to a close on Thursday. The fine shooting of Sergeant Rothan especially deserves comment. The principal scorers were Messrs. Millard, Butler, Richardson, Rothan, Derbyshire, H. J. Brown, Jenkins, Froggart, Yeo, Rickards, and White. The Merchant Taylors' challenge cup, the Joiners' Company challenge cup, and the Drapers' Company challenge cup were won by Sergeant Rothan. Mrs. Remington's challenge cup was won by Private Butler. The regimental challenge clock was won by A company with 75 points, H company being second with 72.—The A and H companies held their prize-meeting on Tuesday. A company: Captain Wadmore, 46; Private Orram, 46; Private Butler, 40. H company: Private Reeves, 36; Captain Morris, 35; Colour-Sergeant Pratt, 34; Sergeant Millard, 34; Private B. Spooner, 31; Sergeant Green, 31; Private Dominecail, 26.

The fifteenth annual prize-meeting of the 29th (North) Middlesex, of which Lord Enfield is the hon. Colonel, was held yesterday week at the range, Wormwood-scrubbs. In consequence of the strong sun on the targets and in the eyes of the marksmen, anything like accurate shooting was out of the question. The competition was for the battalion prizes of the regiment, of the aggregate value of about 100 gs., not including the Graham challenge cup, which was specially competed for. Shooting began with Viscount Enfield's prize, value 10 gs.; Lieutenant-Colonel Peter's prizes, 10 gs.; Major Brown's prize, 6 gs.; Major Hood's prize, value 8 gs.; Messrs. Garrett, Whitaker, and Co.'s prize, 5 gs.; Messrs. Siber and Co.'s prize, 5 gs.; the Rev. C. W. Williams, the chaplain's prize, 3 gs.; the hon. members' prize, 5 gs.; the prizes of the churchwardens of St. Pancras, the ladies' prizes, the prizes of the shooting committee, the ball committee, &c. The following were the scorers, in the order of merit:—Messrs. Musgrove (winner of battalion medal), Giles (winner of the borough cup), Purcell, Mills, Rudd, Ross, J. Herbert, Jackson, Jennings, Brooksby, Sirgest, Robinson, Johnson, Leeming, H. Rouse, Humphrey, Heathcote, Field, Jeffery, Wallington, Watkins, Jose, Reynolds, W. Rouse, Wade, Nobbs, and Kirk. The whole of the above were the winners of the various battalion prizes, the winner of the Graham challenge cup this year being Private Jeffery.

Last Saturday No. 1 company of the South Middlesex held their annual prize-meeting at Wormwood-scrubbs with the following results:—Seven shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards. The challenge cup and Lord Cadogan's prize of £5, Private R. Bird; £4, Private G. E. Ewin; £3 each, Captain Gray and Private T. Pullman; £2 each, Private Meekin and Lieutenant Keen; £1 each, Private E. T. Ewen and Corporal Cooke. Five shots at 150, 200, 250, and 300 yards—£5, Sergeant Pullman; £4, Bugler Matthews; £3, Lieutenant Bird; £2, Bugle-Major Matthews; and £1, Private W. Bird. Aggregate scores—£3, Private R. Bird; £2, Private G. E. Ewin; and £1, Lieutenant Keen. In a recruits' series at 150, 200, 250, and 300 yards, Private England won "Dancock's" cup and £2.

The annual competition for prizes between members of the F company, Queen's Westminster, took place at Wormwood-scrubbs on Wednesday. The following are the winners:—Seven shots at 200 yards—£2 3s. 6d., Private Duloir; £2 2s., Private Freeman; £2, Private Henderson; £1 17s. 6d., Private Geering; £1 15s., Corporal Barnes. Seven shots at 400 yards—£1 12s. 6d., Private E. Richards; £1 10s., Private T. Cayford; £1 10s., Private Anderson; £1 7s. 6d., Private S. Thomas. Seven shots at 500 yards—£3, Private Dyke; £2 15s., Private J. J. Mountain; £2 10s., Private J. Trail; £2 5s., Private J. Thomas. Seven shots at 600 yards—£3, Private Dunham; £2 15s., Private Hughes; £2 10s., Private Hubert; £2 5s., Private Grieves. Aggregate scores—£5, Private Linter; £4 15s., Sergeant Walmsley; £4 10s., Private Morgan; £4, Private Cook; £3 15s., Tinto; £3 10s., Sergeant Heath; £3 7s. 6d., Private Luce; £3 5s., Private Duncan. The recruit and band prizes were won by Privates Eadon and L. Richards; and the consolation prizes by Private Trickett, Bugler Price, and Privates Robinson and Watts. The monthly cup was won by Private Cook, Private Linter being second.

The G company, Queen's Westminster, competed for their annual prizes, at Wormwood-scrubbs, on Saturday. The winners in the first series were:—Challenge cup and £5 5s., Corporal Robson; £4, Private Wakley; £3 3s.; Lieutenant J. G. Trollope; £2 10s., Sergeant J. Aitchison; £2, Private Griffiths; £1 10s., Private Bell. Second Series: £4 4s., Private Cannon; £3 13s. 6d., Private Edsall; £2 12s. 6d., Captain Trollope; £2 2s., Private Shute; £1 10s., Corporal Reeves; £1 10s., Lieutenant J. Trollope; and £1, Private Loveridge. Third Series: £3 3s., Sergeant Kidman; £2 2s., Corporal Knapp; £1 10s., Colour-Sergeant Robotham; £1, Private Corner; 15s., Sergeant Breary; and 10s., Private Hugo. The first prize in a consolation series was won by Private Gallant.

A match for the final possession of the regimental match challenge cup of the Civil Service Corps was shot, at the Wimbledon ranges, between the teams of the Audit Office company and the two companies of the Inland Revenue. After a closely-contested match, the Audit company were victorious by eleven points. The totals were:—A company (Audit), 400; D company (Inland Revenue), 389; E company (Inland Revenue), 364.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mansel, having retired from the command of the Dorset Administrative Battalion, after fifteen years' service in that position, has been succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Steward, who has been second in command for the past ten years.

The annual shooting of the Dorchester Rifles was held, at Malden Castle, on Wednesday week, when a stiff easterly wind interfered with accuracy of aim. The prizes competed for amounted to about £50. The gold medal and £5 offered for the best score at 200, 500, and 600 yards were won by Bandmaster Meader. The bronze medal was taken by Lieutenant Hodges, who also was the winner of a cup, value £5, the gift of the Mayor of Dorchester.

The 1st Hants Engineers held their annual inspection on the West Marlands, Southampton. On the arrival of the inspecting officer, Major Bullen, R.E., he was received with a general salute, the corps being formed in line. Captain Buchan was in command, the other officer present being Lieutenant Robins. The total strength on the ground was ninety-eight rank and file, twenty band, two buglers, and eight sergeants, making, with the officers, a grand total of 130, the total strength of the corps; and after the salute there followed marching past in quarter-column, column, and in double time. The corps was then put through the manual and firing exercise by Lieutenant Robins, this being efficiently executed; and then, headed by the band, the corps proceeded to the headquarters, the Long Rooms, West Quay. Here sixty-four men were told off in four parties for barrel-piering, four strong piers being constructed, and the remainder of the men were engaged in making fascines and gabions and other works.

The Captain afterwards said a few words, congratulating them upon their having a complete muster and being so efficient.

On Tuesday a match between ten members of the 14th Kent (Tonbridge) and ten members of the 33rd (Sevenoaks) was shot at the range in Knole Park, and ended in a victory for the former by 54 points, they scoring 408 points against 354 of their opponents.

A great-gun competition, open to volunteer artillery corps in Sussex, took place at the Kingston redoubt, Brighton, on Saturday, for a first prize of £15 and a second prize of £10. One hundred and fifty officers and men were present and ten detachments competed. The 6th Cinque Ports (Rye) won both prizes, each of the detachments of this corps scoring to 12 points, but as the first detachment got through its firing quickest it took the first prize, and the second detachment the second prize.

At the Grangetown ranges, near Cardiff, the annual prize-meeting of the 10th Glamorgan took place on Wednesday. The result of the competition was as follows:—Recruits' prizes: F. Gane and E. T. Saunders. Company prizes: Messrs. S. Howard, Rupell, G. W. Hepburn, Theo. Lewis, W. Price, and Roberts. Long-range prize: Messrs. W. Price, Rupell, and Roberts. Extra prizes (to be competed for by members who had not won more than £1 in any previous competition): Privates W. J. Evans and G. Clark. Rapid firing (for the highest score made in one minute at 400 yards): Sergeant Russell, 9 shots, 25 points; Sergeant Price, 9 shots, 24 points.

The annual prize-firing of members of the 1st Monmouth Artillery came off at Newport on Wednesday. The following are the chief scores:—The Llanover prize: Corporal W. Noker, £5; Corporal C. Collins, £1 1s. 8d.; Gunner E. Richards, £1 1s. 8d.; Sergeant Dowling, £1 1s. 1d. Second Series: Gunner J. Shaw, £2; Corporal W. Garland, £2; Gunner W. Hunt, £1. Third Series: Gunner J. Stoye (2nd), £2 10s.; Sergeant J. Garland, £1 10s.; Sergeant-Major Sims, £1; Corporal F. Jones, 12s. 6d.

The Suffolk Rifle Association held their fifteenth annual prize-meeting at Beccles. The targets and scoring were Wimbledon, 1875. The contest between teams of four men each from companies or independent subdivisions resulted in the victory of the tenth company (Eye), Ipswich being second and Beccles third. The county members' cup, for the highest individual score, was won by Lance-Corporal Lowe, of Saxmundham. The second competition was five shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards, and the result was:—The ladies' cup, Sergeant Mendham; £8, Sergeant Braham; £5 10s. each, Colour-Sergeant Slater and Private J. Read; £4, Corporal Gray; £3, Bugler Brown. Third Series: Beccles town cup, Bugler Brown; £6, Sergeant Mendham; £5, Corporal Holroyd; £4, Private Plowman; £3, Sergeant Thurlow. Fourth Series: Major Lucas's cup, Sergeant Read; £8, Sergeant Garrard; £6, Lance-Sergeant Bugg; £5, Armoury-Sergeant Wales; £4, Sergeant Darby; £3, Corporal Hammond. Sergeant Mendham won the president's cup and bronze medal of the N.R.A. for the highest aggregate score in the four competitions with 202 points; the other aggregates being—£6, Colour-Sergeant Slater; £5, Lance-Sergeant Bugg; £4, Sergeant Thurlow; £3, Lance-Corporal Lowe. Fifth Series (any rifle): £10, Lieutenant Holmes; £5, Private Read. The prizes for artillery and yeomanry were won by Sergeant Upcraft, Corporal Hood, Gunner Fuller, and Corporal Goffin.

At Newcastle-under-Lyme, on Friday, the 1st Administrative Battalion Staffordshire held their annual prize-meeting, with the following results:—First Series: Colonel Buller's challenge cup and £8, Sergeant Butler; £6, Sergeant Rushton; £4, Lieutenant Palmer; £4, Sergeant Cook; £2 each, Corporals Keeling, Broomhall, Eardley, Price, and Private Brealey. Second Series: £5, Sergeant Butler; £3, Sergeant Turner; £2, Captain Leinster. Third Series: Twenty highest scorers in first competition—Cup, value £15, Lieutenant Palmer; second prize, Lieutenant Bakewell.

Last week the Leicestershire Association held their annual prize-meeting. The following were the principal winners:—Association prizes: £10 and the bronze medal of the National Rifle Association, Private Newnham; £5, Lieutenant Tolles; £2 each, Messrs. Burdett, Blunt, Glenn, Gittens, Hill, Anderson, and Callow. Officers' prizes: £8, Private Shires; £5, Private Newnham; £3, Sergeant Blunt; £2 each, Wood, Whitehouse, and Bickley. Duke of Rutland's prizes: £20, Sergeant Saunders; £5, Sergeant Mason.

The annual inspection of the 47th Lancashire (St. Helen's) took place under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gamble. The field state was as follows:—24 officers, 43 sergeants, 23 band and buglers, 512 rank and file: total, 602. The inspecting officer was Colonel Drysdale, C.B. Previous to the corps being marched out the inspecting officer examined the books and armoury, and expressed himself highly satisfied with the orderly manner in which they were kept. After this the corps was duly marched up to Denton's-green-lane, headed by both bands, to the review ground, where they were drawn up in line, and received the inspecting officer with a general salute, the band playing the National Anthem. Under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Gamble and Major Cross they were subsequently put through the usual battalion movements, including file and volley firing, which were well done.

On Tuesday, at York, the York Rifles finished their annual prize-meeting, and the following were the principal winners:—First Series: £5, Private H. Ward; £4, Private Lazenby; £4, Colour-Sergeant Cuthbert; £2, Private Croft. Second Series: £3, Sergeant R. W. Chaloner; £2, Private Dove. Third Series: £4, Sergeant G. H. Chaloner; £3, Corporal Ellison. Fourth Series: silver cup, Sergeant Bell. The first consolation prize was won by Private J. Welburn; the challenge cup and first prize of £2 2s. by Sergeant Robson.

The annual competitions in connection with the Highland Rifle Association (a society of which the Prince of Wales is patron) were begun on Monday, at Inverness. There were numerous entries; some good shooting took place; and altogether the meeting promises to be highly successful. Particulars will be given next week.

It is proposed to make Warrington a port, and to carry into execution some plans prepared, by the borough engineer, for extensive docks and wharfs at Bank Quay; also a scheme for a central station to supersede the two existing stations of the London and North-Western Company.

Severe thunderstorms are reported from several parts of the kingdom—Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham having suffered, in common with places as far south as Otterton, in Devonshire. On Sunday night the fury of the tempest was felt with appalling effect over a great portion of England, many districts being flooded by the immense downpour of rain, while houses were destroyed or damaged by lightning. The tower of Heswold church, eight miles from Birkenhead, was struck, and two persons were killed, one of them being the organist.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF HUNTINGDON.

The Right Hon. Francis Theophilus Henry Hastings, twelfth Earl of Huntingdon, died on the 13th inst., at Sharavogue House, near Parsonstown. His Lordship was born July 31, 1808, the eldest son of Hans Francis, eleventh Earl of Huntingdon, by Frances, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Richard Chaloner Cobb, Rector of Great Marlow, Bucks. He received his education at the Charterhouse, and in 1828 succeeded to the earldom at his father's decease. He married, Sept. 8, 1835, Elizabeth Anne, daughter and heiress of the late Richard Power, Esq., of Clashmore, in the county of Waterford, and niece of the first Lord Carew, and by her (who died Feb. 18, 1857) had three daughters and an only son, Francis Power Plantagenet, Lord Hastings, now thirteenth Earl of Huntingdon, who was born Dec. 4, 1841, was married, Aug. 15, 1867 to Mary Anne Wilmot, only child of the late Colonel the Hon. J. C. Westenra, of Sharavogue, and has issue. The title of Huntingdon, third on the roll of earldoms, now borne for nearly three centuries and a half by the ancient and illustrious house of Hastings, is one of the most historic of our peerages, and was conferred by Henry VIII. on George Lord Hastings, grandson of the famous Lord Hastings of Ashby-de-la-Zouche, beheaded by the Protector Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. From the death of Francis, tenth Earl, in 1789, the earldom of Huntingdon remained dormant until successfully claimed, in 1819, by Captain Hans Francis Hastings, eventually eleventh Earl, father of the nobleman whose decease we record. The romantic incidents which led to the discovery of the evidence supply materials for an interesting chapter in Sir Bernard Burke's "Vicissitudes of Families."

SIR GEORGE HONYMAN, BART.

Sir George Essex Honyman, Bart., of Armdale, late one of her Majesty's Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, died on the 16th inst. at Tunbridge Wells. He was born Jan. 22, 1819, the elder son of Sir Ord Honyman, third Baronet, a distinguished officer, by Elizabeth Essex, his wife, youngest daughter of Admiral George Bowen, of Coton Hall, Salop, and succeeded to the baronetcy at his father's death, Jan. 27, 1863. Sir George was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple in 1849, and went the Home Circuit. He obtained his silk gown in 1866, and in 1873 was raised to the Bench as a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, from which ill-health obliged him to retire. He married, Nov. 26, 1860, Annie Johanna, daughter of Mr. Thirkettle, but leaves no issue. The title consequently devolves on his only brother, now the Rev. Sir William Macdonald Honyman, fifth Baronet, who was born in 1820, and married, 1863, Jane Dorothea, daughter of Major Bowen, of Pantyderry, Pembrokeshire.

SIR T. M. MILLER, BART.

Sir Thomas Macdonald Miller, of Glenlee and Barskimming, fourth Baronet, died at Folkestone, on the 4th inst., aged twenty-nine. He was born Jan. 1, 1846, the elder son of Sir William Miller, third Baronet, by Emily, his wife, second daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas MacMahon, Bart., K.C.B., and was great-grandson of Sir William Miller, titular Lord Glenlee, whose father, Sir Thomas Miller, of Glenlee, Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland, was created a Baronet Feb. 9, 1788. The Baronet whose decease we record succeeded his father Oct. 30, 1861, and married, in 1863, Isabella Freeman Seton, daughter of the late William Anderson, Esq., of Calcutta, by whom he leaves, with other issue, a son and heir, Sir William Frederick Miller, fifth Baronet of Glenlee, born April 7, 1868.

ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES ELLIOT.

Admiral Sir Charles Elliot, K.C.B., died, on the 9th inst., at Withycombe, Exmouth, in his seventy-fifth year. He was son of the Right Hon. Hugh Elliot, Governor of Madras, brother to the first Earl of Minto, and was born at Dresden, in 1801. He was educated at Reading, and entered the Royal Navy in 1815. The following year he was at the bombardment of Algiers, and, having served at various other places, became Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China, and, during the first Chinese war, was British Plenipotentiary in that country. He was subsequently Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires at Texas. From 1846 to 1854 he was Governor of Bermuda; from 1854 to 1856 Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Trinidad, and from 1863 to 1870 Governor of St. Helena. He was created a K.C.B. in 1856, and became an Admiral on the reserved list in 1865. Sir Charles married, in 1828, Clara, daughter of Robert Harley Windsor, Esq.

The deaths are also announced of the Right Hon. Lucy, Countess of Powis (third daughter of James, third Duke of Montrose, K.G., and mother of James, present Earl of Powis), on the 16th inst., aged eighty-two; of Mr. Richard Wyatt Edgell, Lieutenant-Colonel Surrey Yeomanry, J.P. and D.L., on the 7th inst., in his eightieth year; of Mary Forman, Lady Hampson, daughter of the late Admiral William Browne, and widow of Sir George Francis Hampson, seventh Baronet, on the 15th inst., aged seventy-two; of Mr. Robert Allfrey, of Wokefield Park, Berks, J.P. and D.L., on the 15th inst., aged sixty-five; of the Hon. Richard O'Grady, formerly Chief Examiner of the Exchequer in Ireland, fifth son of Lord Chief Baron O'Grady, first Viscount Guiltmore, on the 18th inst.; of Mr. William John Blake, of Danesbury, Hertfordshire, a gentleman once well known among politicians and in the House of Commons in the days of Lord Melbourne's Administration, at the age of seventy; and of Colonel Henry William St. Pierre Bunbury, C.B., brother of Sir Charles Bunbury, Baronet, a Crimean hero, in his sixty-third year.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

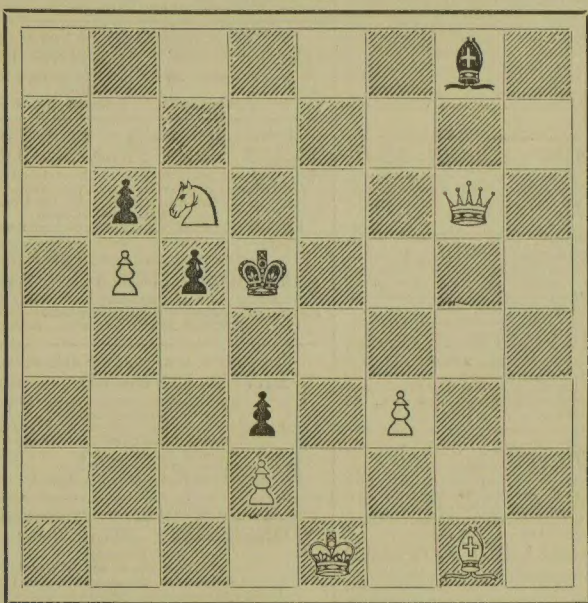
T D H and G S.—If 1. Q takes R, the reply is 2. P takes Q, becoming a Knight and mating. We agree with our correspondent in thinking—"This seems too simple." F S R GEORGE.—Accept our thanks for the problem. The others sent a fortnight ago are, we regret to say, too easy for our column. R W S.—How are you to prevent it? Of course, the games were, strictly speaking, the property of the association, and none of the players had any right to give them away, much less sell them, as we are assured was the case, without the consent of the management. But is the matter worth wrangling about? A J.—Nearly all the English players have stood aloof from the movement—why, we do not understand, because a dub of the kind, in proper hands, would supply a want. R MINDEN.—Surely you do not call it "published." Not one chessplayer in ten thousand ever sees the paper referred to. W RATCLIFF.—The problem is quite correct. Try again, without looking at the author's solution. A J S.—We believe there is no truth in the statement. B B.—But what if Black play, 1. P take Q? E P O'B.—A neat position, but somewhat too obvious for publication. J. BELLMAN.—The solution of Problem No. 1645 is quite correct. W H C.—You labour under a mistake. In Problem No. 1644 there is no Black Pawn that can be pushed to Queen at the first move. E G S.—So long as you keep your hold of the piece you can move it where you please. W H C and G BURNET.—The solutions are incorrect. J G C.—Thanks for the problems, which shall have immediate examination. J M M.—Many thanks for the duplicate of the position. Miss JANE D.—We suppose we did not observe the solution in *dos*. PROBLEM No. 1646.—Correct solutions received from Bosco, J G C. H. Schleusner, W F Payne, Thorpe, W H Carlyon, P O Hanover, Latta, J Sowden, R W S, East Marden, Wee Pawn, Regios, E P O'Brien, Pagoda, F Mills, Miss Jane D, I S T, G H Gwyn, Carmarthen, L L, G C Baxter, Emile F, R W S, Strathmore. PROBLEM No. 1647.—Correct solutions received from H P Solomons, Bosco, J T C. N B S, Highfield-place, Sheffield, Pecksniff, Three Blenheim Oranges, G. S. Spalding, Fleet-street, Wee Pawn, Emile F, Strathmore, The White Hart, J Bellman, East Marden, A A, Dublin, I S T, W F Payne, G C Baxter, E H H V, G H V, J H V, J Sowden, Baz, Miss Jane D, Latta, F C Hanover, E G S, C Gohrath, Thorpe, J E S, Polichinelle, Novice, Carmarthen, J G C, B R, R W S, A Cutler, H W of Oxford, Herby, W H Carlyon, M E B, Marayaz.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1646.
WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to Q Kt 6th P takes Q 2. R to Q Kt 5th, and mates next move.
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1647.
WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. B to Q Kt 6th Anything 2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1649.

By J. M. M.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

The subjoined Game was recently played by correspondence between Mr. J. HALFORD and the Rev. T. H. ARCHDALE.—(French Game.)

WHITE (Mr. H.) BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 3rd
2. P to Q 4th P to Q 4th
3. P takes P P takes P
4. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd
5. B to Q 3rd B to Q 3rd
6. Castles B to K 3rd
This is not so good as castling.
7. B to K Kt 5th Q Kt to Q 2nd
8. R to K sq P to R 3rd
Apparently his best reply. Had he castled instead, White would have rejoined with 9. Kt to K 5th.
9. B to R 4th P to K Kt 4th
10. B to K Kt 3rd Q to K 2nd
11. P to Q B 4th Castles Q R
12. Kt to Q B 3rd B takes B
13. R P takes B Q to Q Kt 5th
An utterly lost move. It would have been better to have retired the Queen to K B sq at once.
14. P to Q R 3rd Q to K B sq
The best reply. If 14. Q takes Q Kt P, the answer is 15. Kt to Q Kt 5th.
15. P to Q B 5th Kt to Q Kt sq
Anticipating P to Q B 6th.
16. Kt to Q Kt 5th
Not so strong, we think, as 16. P to Q Kt 4th.
17. Q to Q R 4th Kt to Q B 3rd
18. Kt to Q B 3rd P to K 3rd
19. B takes Q R P P takes Kt
20. Q takes Kt P takes B
21. P takes P P to K R 4th
The German "Handbuch" considers 5. B to Q B 4th to be a stronger move for Black, and gives the following continuation:—
5. B to Q B 4th B to Q B 4th
6. P to Q B 3rd P to Q Kt 4th
7. B to Kt 3rd P to Q 4th
8. Kt takes K P B takes B P (ch)
9. K takes B Kt takes Kt
10. R to K sq Q to K B 3rd (ch)
11. K to B 3rd Castles.
12. Q to K B 3rd
Black is said to have the better game.
6. B takes Kt (ch) P takes B
7. P to K R 3rd B to K 2nd
The customary move at this point is 7. P to K Kt 3rd, which was first introduced, we believe, by Mr. Paulsen.
8. Kt to Q B 3rd Castles
9. P to Q Kt 3rd
A very questionable development. He ought rather to have castled.
9. B to K R 3rd
10. B to Q Kt 2nd Kt to K R 2nd
11. Castles P to K B 4th
Even thus early Black has obtained a very superior opening.

THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

A Game played in the Provincial Challenge-Cup Tournament at the late Glasgow meeting between the Rev. T. H. ARCHDALE and Mr. J. JENKINS.

(Ruy Lopez Knight's Game.)

WHITE (Mr. A.) BLACK (Mr. J.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q Kt 5th P to Q R 3rd
4. B to R 4th Kt to K B 3rd
5. P to Q 3rd P to Q 3rd
The German "Handbuch" considers 5. B to Q B 4th to be a stronger move for Black, and gives the following continuation:—
5. B to Q B 4th B to Q B 4th
6. P to Q B 3rd P to Q Kt 4th
7. B to Kt 3rd P to Q 4th
8. Kt takes K P B takes B P (ch)
9. K takes B Kt takes Kt
10. R to K sq Q to K B 3rd (ch)
11. K to B 3rd Castles.
12. Q to K B 3rd
Black is said to have the better game.
6. B takes Kt (ch) P takes B
7. P to K R 3rd B to K 2nd
The customary move at this point is 7. P to K Kt 3rd, which was first introduced, we believe, by Mr. Paulsen.
8. Kt to Q B 3rd Castles
9. P to Q Kt 3rd
A very questionable development. He ought rather to have castled.
9. B to K R 3rd
10. B to Q Kt 2nd Kt to K R 2nd
11. Castles P to K B 4th
Even thus early Black has obtained a very superior opening.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated Oct. 9 last, of Mr. Henry Moses, late of No. 35, Hyde Park-square, who died on the 10th ult., at Deane House, Ryde, Isle of Wight, was proved on the 3rd inst. by Assur Henry Moses and Eleazar Henry Moses, sons of the deceased, and Henry Behrend and Lionel Louis Cohen, sons-in-law of the deceased, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator bequeaths upon trust for his three daughters, Mrs. Behrend, Mrs. Cohen, and Mrs. De Pass, £15,000 each; upon trust for his son Eleazar, £10,000; in the event, however, of his marrying any person not professing the Jewish religion he is to lose his legacy; upon trust for his sons Assur and Moses, £25,000 each; and, subject to a few other legacies, including gifts to two of his granddaughters, he leaves the residue of his real and personal property to his said two sons Assur and Moses.

The will and codicil, dated Sept. 8, 1870, and Nov. 18, 1872, of Mrs. Mary Walter, late of Chilwell Hall, Notts, who died on the 3rd ult., were proved on the 26th ult. by John Walter, the son, and Thomas Broughton Charlton, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testatrix first requests that the church, on the occasion of her funeral, may not be disfigured by black hangings, and then bequeaths to her daughter, Mrs. Charlton, the amount secured on a policy of insurance on her life for £1000, with the bonuses; to her son John, as a mark of her affection, 19 gs.; to her sons Henry Fraser and Edward, £2000 each; to her attached friend Miss Sarah Harding, £100; to her domestic servant, 19 gs.; and legacies to her executors; the residue she leaves upon trust for her daughter Mrs. Charlton and her younger children.

The will and codicil, dated Feb. 14, 1862, and Sept. 28, 1874, of the Right Rev. Connop Thirlwall, D.D., formerly Bishop of St. Davids, who died, at No. 59, Pulteney-street, Bath, on July 27 last, were proved on the 8th inst. by the Rev. Thomas James Thirlwall and John Thirlwall, nephews of the deceased, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. The only legatees under the will and codicil are testator's said nephews.

The will, dated Oct. 6, 1862, of Sir Frederick Arrow, Deputy-Master of the Trinity House and a Conservator of the river Thames, late of Pilgrim's Hall, Brentwood, Essex, who died on July 17 last, was proved on the 15th inst. by Mellor Hetherington and Richard Stileman, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £9000. After leaving a few complimentary legacies, he gives the rest of his estate to his wife for life, and on her death to his children.

A correspondent, referring to our article last week on the proving of wills, has pointed out that by the 55th Geo. III., cap 84, sec. 37, any person who shall administer the personal effects of any person deceased without obtaining probate or letters of administration within six calendar months after his or her decease shall forfeit £100, and also a further sum of £10 per cent on the amount of the stamp duty. It is true that by this Act of Parliament executors are liable to a penalty for dealing with an estate without proving the will within six months of the death; but, as a matter of fact, this penalty is never enforced. About a quarter of the wills are proved more than six months after the death of the testator.

THE GUILDHALL LIBRARY.

It will be remembered that the late Alderman Sir David Salomons, M.P., bequeathed to the Corporation of London for preservation in the Guildhall Library the presentation plate given to him by the Jews, on attaining the honour of the shrievalty, for his exertion in the advancement of religious liberty. He also left to the Corporation the sum of £1000 "as an acknowledgment of their uniform course favourable to the extension of religious toleration which had had so favourable an influence on the condition of the Jews." The library committee have very recently been considering the best mode of expending that sum, and have resolved to appropriate £300 for the purchase of the later works upon the Talmud and Rabbinical lore and upon Hebrew literature generally. They are influenced in this decision by the fact that they already possess, under a bequest of the Alderman's brother (Mr. Philip Salomons), a very fair nucleus for a good Hebrew library in Talmudical works, but none of the volumes, 400 in number, are later than the seventeenth century. That collection consists, among other works, of the Mekro-Gedoleth, or, by way of pre-eminence, the Great Scripture, being the Hebrew and Chaldee texts of the Sacred Scriptures, with the various glossaries of the most eminent Jewish Rabbis, such as Aben Ezra, Rabbi Solomon, Iarchi, Levi Ben Gerson, Kimchi, &c.; the Talmud or Mishna, or Traditions of the Fathers, and the Gemara, or Disputations of the Jewish Doctors on the Mishna (this work is in twelve large folio volumes); the Mishnaioth or Talmud, broken into the six sederim or orders of which it consists, the commentary of Rabbi Isaac Abarbanel on the Pentateuch, the great work Rabalaphes, treating of the Talmud, with the gloss of Iarchi, different editions of the Petateuch, the Book Tur, a juridical work of great authority, a fine copy of the Bible, with a Rabbinical gloss, in eleven volumes, and Buxtorf's Hebrew Concordance, a work of great estimation with scholars and divines. These works are all in the Hebrew and Rabbinical character. The committee further recommend that £600, or so much additional as may remain after the attainment of the object just described, should be expended in the purchase of works upon commerce, banking, political economy, trade, arts and sciences, with which departments of literature the library is not at present very efficiently supplied. All the works so purchased are to have on the cover a suitable inscription. The presentation plate has already been deposited in the library. The Corporation, it may be added, are going to expend £200 from their own funds in the preparation by Mr. Overall, the librarian, of a new catalogue, which is very much needed.

Mr. H. L. E. Gaine, of London, has been appointed town clerk of Blackburn, at a salary of £1000 per annum.

The result of the first shooting-match between regiments was made known yesterday week. Fifty regiments out of the seventy-one at home stations competed. The 77th Regiment won the first prize; the first battalion Grenadier Guards, the second; and the 64th Regiment, the third.

The subscription towards the memorial to the late Sir Hope Grant amounts to nearly £500. The list is headed by the Duke of Cambridge, followed by the Duke of Connaught, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Generals Sir Thomas Steele, M'Cleverty, Horsford, Codrington, Bates, Primrose, M'Mahon, Michel, and about eighty other officers of lower rank.

Mr. Sanderson, M.P., speaking at Wakefield, on Thursday week, said he thought that the man who had no money was placed in an unfavourable position as the law with regard to patents stood at present. Generally speaking, patents got into the hands of capitalists, and the original inventor did not receive the benefit that was his due. He hoped that Parliament would make it much easier for working men to obtain their patent rights without the interference of capitalists.

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